Bombay Gazette.
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay [redacted] Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

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CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,981.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
19th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
22nd ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th ,,	INDIA	791	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	......	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Bonchi	14th Mar. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Bonchi	15th May 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59 Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 17th Mar.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 14th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	......	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	1st Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigationе General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	x	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall......due 12th	March	Philadelphia
Spanish Prince ...due	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	5031	J. Thomson	15th March 1910
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares,—Rs. 400 to Rs. 43 according to position of Cabin.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,

Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy

Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000'00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119'45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Hankow.

Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.

San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)....................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree' Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka

Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights,
527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each £ 8 0
Brass polished ... ,, ,, 7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ... ,, 0 15

No. 2 SERIES.
Nickel plated on brass, each £ 7 0
Brass polished ... ,, ,, 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ... ,, 0 15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—
Nickel Plated, per pair ... £ 4 16
Brass Polished ,, ... ,, 4 0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—
Nichel Plated, per pair ... £ 4 10
Brass Polished ,, ... ,, 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EASTER 1910.

EASTER ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

**NO. 3, WALLACE STREET,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.**

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

18th February, 1910.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH, FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 888.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESUL
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA."

(Due to ARRIVE about 18th March, 1910).

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed that in consequence of above Vessel having been in collision on the River Thames, on 3rd February, 1910, necessitating her return to Dock for repairs, etc., a claim for General Average has been established.

Consignees are therefore requested to present their Bs. Lading with supporting invoices and documents and to sign the Average Bond, at the same time to deposit 2½ per cent. on arrived value of the goods as contribution to General Average.

The Company's Surveyor will attend at the Dock regularly every morning, between 8/9 o'clock during Vessels discharge to survey damaged goods.

All claims for damage are together with supporting corroborative documents to be sent to the Average Adjusters, Messrs. ROBERT LINDLEY SONS and DAVISON, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 12th March, 1910.

IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Suit No. 4999 of 1910.

RUSTOM PHIROZSHAW MODY, Honorary Secretary of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, for himself and for all the life-governors and members of the said Institution .... Plaintiff

v/s.

A. R. STONE and (2) PERCY F. FISHER............ Defendants.

NOTICE.

UNDER ORDER 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure (1908), Notice is hereby given that RUSTOM PHIROZSHAW MODY, Honorary Secretary of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, for himself and for all the life-governors and members of the said Institution, has filed a Suit being No 4999 of 1910, in the Bombay Small Cause Court, against A. R. STONE and PERCY F. FISCHER, for recovery of Rs. 262-8-0 being the amount of rent of the ground floor of premises, No. 1, situated on Wandby Road, inclusive of Halalkhore tax and water rates due by the defendants from 1st September, 1909, to 15th October, 1909, at Rs. 175 per month, under their lease, dated the 28th April, 1909.

The Suit will come on for hearing on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1910.—Dated this 2nd day of March, 1910.

F. D. SPENCER, Registrar.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1909, at the rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1910, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12-0 noon and 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Thursday, the 3rd March, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 3rd March to Thursday, the 17th March, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY, BRADY & CO.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1910.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the second SESSIONS of 1910 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1910, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.— Dated this 11th day of March, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on SATURDAY, 9th April.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned. Rules, 1909-1910.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP IRON AT MOMBASA.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of some 600 Tons (more or less), of IRON SCRAP, from the Uganda Railway.

The Scrap consists approximately of :—

- 100 Tons Steel Scrap, Axles, Tyres, etc,
- 50 „ Scrap Steel Plates.
- 100 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, large pieces.
- 350 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, small pieces.

Total 600 tons.

The material will be delivered in trucks on the wharf in Kilindini Harbour and Tenderers should quote a rate for the whole of this material in the trucks.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Manager, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, up to the 30th April, 1910.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
Manager,
Uganda Railway.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "INDIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE S. S. "IRISH MONARCH" has arrived from AUSTRALIA and DISCHARGES in the Prince's Dock, at F Shed.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expenses of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT COPPERSMITH (Mahomedan preferable) for service in the Persian Gulf. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem, free accommodation on board a Government steamer and 3rd class ration, also free passage each way. Apply with testimonials to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 225 OF 1910. (O. S.)

BOMONJI EDALJI SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort..............Plaintiff

Vs.

1. BAI RATTONBAI, widow of JEHANGIR EDALJI SOONAWALLA, residing at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort
2. JAMSETJI PALLONJI KAPADIA, also residing at Benham Hall Lane, aforesaid.
3. RATTONJI BEZONJI SOONAWALLA, residing at Khetwadi 9th Lane, outside the Fort, sued on behalf of himself and all others, the issue of BEZONJI EDALJI SOONAWALLA, deceased, under the provisions of Order 1 Rule 8 (1), of the Code of Civil Procedure.
4. PESTONJI FRAMJI SOONAWALLA, residing at Khetwadi 7th lane, outside the Fort, and
5. COOVERBAI FRAMJI SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Chamber Order herein dated the 10th day of March, 1910, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 (1), of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the issue of Bezonji Edalji Soonawalla, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against the defendants abovenamed, and has taken out against them an Originating Summons whereby the defendants abovenamed have been ordered to appear before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 18th day of March, 1910, for the determination of the following questions :—

(1) Who are the persons now entitled to the trust properties mentioned in the plaint and the income thereof and what are the interests of such persons therein.

(2) Whether the 1st and 2nd defendants should not be ordered to furnish and to vouch the following accounts, (a) an account of the trust properties sold and of the investments now representing the same, (b) an account of the accumulated one-fourth share of the income of the said trust properties and the investments now representing such accumulations.

(3) Whether some other fit and proper persons should not be appointed by this Hon'ble Court to act as Trustees along with the first two defendants.

(4) Whether, if necessary, but not otherwise, the trusts mentioned in the plaint should not be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(5) Why for the aforesaid purpose all directions should not be given enquiries made and accounts taken as this Hon'ble Court may think proper.

Note:—If the defendants abovenamed do not appear at the time and place abovementioned such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

Ruttonji Bezonji Soonawalla, the 3rd defendant abovenamed, is sued on behalf of himself and all other the issue of the said Bezonji Edalji Soonawalla deceased, under the provisions of Order 1, Rule 8 (1), of the Code of Civil Procedure.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1910.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. B. MALBARI,
The 11th day of March, 1910.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Corrugated Iron Sheets and Wood.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 1 P. M. (S.T.), at Wadi Bunder in Sholapur and Poona Street, in the godowns of Messrs. Rowjee Sakaram and Wagjee Becher, on account of the underwriters the following goods salved from the late fire—

A quantity of corrugated iron sheets and wood, damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE of 2,500 Bags Teelseed, Castorseed, Rapeseed and Gunny Bags.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 noon (Standard Time), in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s godowns, Raichur Street, Wadi Bunder, on account of the underwriters the following goods salved from the late fire, about 2,500 bags teelseed castorseed, and rapeseed damaged by fire and water and a lot of burnt gunny bags.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 17th March, 1910, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c.,&c. consisting of India rubber scrap, brass and copper sheets, brass tubes, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, tubes, Boiler, tents, miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as a ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and UNCLAIMED BOOKED and UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1910, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be sent at any station on the board gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

(Owned and Conducted by the City of the Bombay Buildings Company, Limited.)

OUR THIRD "RAZZLING" PROGRAMME.

FROM BRIGHT TO BRILLIANT

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THE "STAR" OF "STAR" FILMS.

Pathe's unique production of the Great mise en Scene of M. M. Zecca and Andreane,

THE EGYPTIAN MAID.

With Grand spectacular effects, including the Burning of Ceasar's palace and the fascinating dance of TAGRA before the Court of the Tyrant.

ALBERT I

While the death of King Leopold of the Belgians is still fresh in public memory, we are able to reproduce the Solemn entry of Albert I, his Successor into Brussells.

FROM THE HIPPODROME

PAULA PETERS

and her PERFORMING ANIMALS.

Also a glorious RURAL COLOURED SUBJECT and three

SCREAMING COMICS

Time—6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.

By Special Request, SATURDAY, 4th PERFORMANCE, 11-15 to 12-15.

Prices: Boxes for 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, TOWN HALL,

OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.), from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.

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SEE YOU TO-NIGHT AT THE

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"SUPREME RECOGNITION."

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We have a reputation for a good solid hour's enjoyment and we always act upto it.
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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded.	£4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prespective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents or India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists. Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST for the Office of the Joint Representative M. S. M. & W. I. P. Rys., Mormugao. Apply Stating pay required and certified qualifications.

WANTED by a large business Firm, a smart young EUROPEAN, as ASSISTANT. One with some knowledge of accounting work preferred. Apply Box No. 477, stating age and previous experience.

PANCHGANI.—TO LET, for the Hot Season, MOUNT PHILLOMINA, one of the best Bungalows on the Hill. Please apply PROPRIETOR, Race View Hotel, Mahableshwar.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS :—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING, Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmeyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—R. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
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POWDER
Kills
Fleas,
Flies, Bugs,
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Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS.-10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

LOST.

SMALL ROUGH HAIRED TERRIER (black and tan) REWARD will be paid to any one returning him to

J. C. G. BOWEN,
Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.

ONE 16-20 H. P., six-seated, side entrance, Ionnean body, Cape Hood, Hotchkiss Car with Stepney-wheel five Lamps (including 2 carbide head lamps), Electric Horn and Accessories. Tyres almost new, in complete good running order, Original price, Rs. 9,500; selling price, Rs. 4,700, as owner is leaving Bombay.

Apply Box No. 429, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALLRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
„ D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„	8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, sideboards, washhand tables, single and double almyrahs, tiled-top teapoys, cabinets, bookstands, safes, etc., etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of Joseph Henningway, an insolvent, the following, such as one soda water machine, 2 cylinders, one lot soda bottles, essences, measure glasses, glass jars, etc., etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several new and second-hand lady's and gent's cycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Richard Brazier Motor Car, 2 cylinders, with 4 seats including the driver, continually in use of Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co.
1 Clement 2 cylinder Motor Car 4 seats with very powerful engines.

Both the above cars were used continually by Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co., who have to sell these to make room for two new cars. Both run very smoothly and both were recently over-hauled.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON BLANKETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna, and Hunsraj Wagbji, the Receivers, in Suit No. 797 of 1909 (Devji Wagbji and another vs. Hunsraj Waghji and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., 12 bales woollen and cotton blankets of different sizes and colours.

For particulars apply to Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, at their office, in Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 59 cases 30 s-2 Bleached English Yarn.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. Bairlein and Co., of Manchester, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 22nd day of March, 1910, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on account and at the risk and cost of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Shankar Dass Hursukh Rai of Delhi, the following cases of hard and Medium Twist ex. s. s. different steamers.

S 116/123, 124/131, 132/139, 140/147, 148/155,
D H 156/165, 166/174 — 59 cases 30 s/2 Bleached
R English Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of after 4 days from the sale samples for the above cases can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable furniture, made to order, etc., of the Watson's Annexe Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Nursingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan) .... Plaintiff

vs.

1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalkar, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY the 29th, WEDNESDAY the 30th and THURSDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day valuable and substantial made teak and blackwood bedroom, seating furniture, such as iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers with mirror, easy chairs, teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, teapoys, semigrand piano by Indian Standard Piano Co., mahogany full size billiard table with accessories.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 a.m. (B.T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskin Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c. who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March 1911.

For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Koliwada, opposite Crawford Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 16th March 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 15 near the south end of Doongri Street, the following building plots for a term of 999 years.

Plot No.	Approximate Area.
15	443·7 square yards.
16	514·9 do.
17	582·9 do.
20	515·3 do.
21	419·8 do.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanies will also be allowed near the rooms. The plots are so arranged that each plot will have open space of 26 feet on either side.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th April next, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockeryware and platedware, piano, horses and carriages, plants, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1910.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£ 6 or £ 7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 11.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 81 9/16+1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	...25·19 1/2+0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	...20·44 1/2—0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 23 5/8+3/16
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 23 5/8+1/8
Closing Tone of Silver— Chinese enquiry.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 63 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10-2-10	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ ,,50,000.	
£750,000 has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency reserve.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 95 3/4+3/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 3/4 +1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 + 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 1/8 + 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 1/2 + 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 1 1-2+1/8
Do. of day market loans	... 1 3-4+1-8

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Bombay,	Rs. 10,000	at 1 4 1-8.
Transfers on Bombay,	,, 950,000	at 1 4 5-32
Transfers on Madras	,, 400,000	at 1 4 5-32

MANCHESTER, March 11.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports...	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot— ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8-05+9
Egyptian F. G. F.	15 7-8+1-8

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7-80	7-74	7-71	7-64	7-58
G. O. C.	+7	+5	+5	+4	+4
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7-26	6-83	6-62	6-53	6-51
	+3	+3	+4	+4	+4

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 11.

Weekly Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	79,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	16,060
Do. Exports to France and Continent	47,000
Do. Exports to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 634,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	... 585,000 bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	24,000
Do. Last year	20,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
Do. Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York .... — Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on expected heavy export.
May 14·38+2
Do at New York ....
July 14·58+3

Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·10 + 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16—1-16
Demand Bills	4·85 7-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 1/4+3-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14·11/16 +1/16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·76+ 2
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·81— 1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, March 11.

Good Oomra	... 6 4-32
F G Oomra	... 6 8-32
Fine Oomra	... 6 12-32
Good M G Oomra	... 6 4-32
Fine M G Oomra	... 6 12-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F....	6 28-32
Buyers or Sellers	... Sellers.
Months	... Mar.-Apl.
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ...	6 4-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ...	6 8-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ...	6 8-32
Cotton Stock in London	5,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 30,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 390,000
Silver to Hongkong ...	£ 10,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 112,500

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 3/4
,, ,, months, March.-April.
,, ,, Ports, Hamburg.
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c. Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 12.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I F. 37 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 416 lbs 83 per cent ex-ship.... 45 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 44 3-4
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Flat.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 60 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar double bags, 1st mark C. and F. India... ... 17-6 Months of Shipment, May-Aug.
Tone—Steady.

FREIGHT.

Coal—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9-3 Value.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...10 4 1-2 Value.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	...£ 70
Yellow Metal	... 6 1-3
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay...	......
Bar Iron Belgian no ordinary size F. C. B. Antwerp ...	... 5 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	... 12 7 6
Basic Steel Bars Q. O. I. F. India ...	6 1 3

BOMBAY, MARCH 12.

EXCHANGE.

Market remains steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. both for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight. Being mail day very little business was done.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail ...	1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4d. June

Bank' Buying—

Private D. D. Ready	...1s. 4 3/16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,,	1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward ...	...1s. 4 7/32d. June
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 7/16d
Francs 3 m/s ,, ...	... 171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 139 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 128
,, Shanghai ...	... 170 1-4
,, Japan ...	... 149

Market is Firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market steady, the rates opened at 93-12 ready and 93-15 forward and later on improved to 93-14 and 94 1-16 buyers.

BULLION.

London quotation was 3 annas up and New York 6 annas up. In the local market business in silver for Fagun was done at Rs 69-3. On account of good demand from Chinese market, London prices advanced and local prices were firm. There were not many sellers in the bazar and a moderate business was done. There being good demand for forward, rates advanced to 69-10. The tone of the market is firm and advancing.

The gold market is flat and there is no enquiry.

We quote: -

GOLD.	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	21	1	0

SILVER.	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	69	8	0
17 Penny ready	69	7	0
Local per tola	0	10	6
First Settlement	69	10	0
Second ,, ...	69	15	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm. London quotation was 3d. up. Demand for ready and forward being good, prices advanced.

Rapeseed :—Quiet. London quotation was 3d. down. Demand for ready and forward being less, price declined by half anna.

Wheat :—Firm. London quotation was 6d. up. There was a fair demand for ready and forward and prices advanced by one anna.

Poppyseed :—
Mowraseed :—
Castorseed :—
Gingellyseed ;—
Cottonseed ;—
Quiet but steady. There was a moderate demand for ready and forward and prices were unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 5
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 3
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 6
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 34 8 to 35 8
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 11
Maize	... ,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 40 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 87 to 93
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 38 to 47
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do.	,, 45 to 46
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	,, 42 to 45 8
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	,, 40 to 41
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	,, 39 to 40
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	,, 41 to 42
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	,, 47 to 51
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 38 to 39
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ... Delhi 70-30 ... Soft Red Ahmedabad	,, 39 to 43
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 35 to 38
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th March :—

Wheat	2,929 cwts
Linseed	14,184 ,,
Rapeseed	5,403 ,,
Gingellyseed	17,131 ,,
Poppyseed...	13 ,,
Groundnuts	4,767 ,,
Castorseed	6,603 ,,
Rice	9,362 ,,
Myrabollams	5,148 ,,
Cottonseed...	46,117 ,,
Mowraseed...	192 ,,
Gram	1,920 ,,
Joowar	1,586 ,,
Maize	313 ,,

BANKS.

Bombay	1,460
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1/2

MILLS.

Kohinoor	665
Maneckji Petit	3,100

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	97
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	157 1-2
Bombay Flour Mill	1,052 1-2 C.D.
Colaba Land & Mill	1,100
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	18 1-2
Treacher & Co	580

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	660 C.D.
Tapti-Valley	457 1/2 C.D.

A big lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares has changed hands at 18 1-2.

COTTON.

Liverpool advanced by 9 points and New York by 10. Fair business amongst shippers and Marwaries in good Broach was done at Rs. 325 1-2 to Rs. 326 and in Fine at Rs. 340. The opener received on Saturday evening showed 1 point less, hence prices all round were well maintained and closed at the same rates. Mills and exporters bought fairly and the tone of the market remained firm and steady.

The following are the purchases made on Saturday:—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Halda	...Tata Sons and Co ...	362
400	Khangaum	... do ...	288
300	Methia	...Japan Cotton Trdg Co	... 272-273
200	Bhopal	...Gaddum and Co ...	295
800	Amraoti	...Bussan Co ...	299-300
200	Selu	... do ...	300
200	Belapore	... do ...	295
1000	Broachgin	...Carrimbhoy ...	341 342
200	Methia	...R D Master ...	270 272
300	Khandeish	... do ...	275/276
200	Chopra	...Volkart ...	282
200	Khandeish	...David Sassoon & Co.	270
300	Bengal	...W Wolfe & Sons ...	255/260
500	Khandeish	... do ...	276/277

We quote :—		Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	259
,, Good	...	247
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	276
,, Good	...	261
Sind Punjab Fine	...	272
,, Good	...	257
Khandesh Fine	...	280
,, Good	...	272
Amraoti Fine	...	295
,, ,, Good	...	287
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	296
,, Good	...	283
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	306
,, Good	...	298
Yeotmal Fine	...	312
,, Good	...	306
Nagpore Fine	...	319
,, Good	...	310
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	321
,, Good	...	313
Methia Fine	...	280
,, Good	...	272
Broach Gin Fine	...	340
,, Good	...	325
Sawginned Fine	...	327 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	...	332 ,,
Westerns ,,	...	320 ,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 11th March:—

Khandesh	3,132 Bales.
Central India...	2,531 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	1,196 ,,
Berar	2,097 ,,
Central Provinces	2,082 ,,
Oomras...	11,018 ,,
Dholera	1,263 ,,
Broach...	5,537 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	599 ,,
Westerns	102 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	891 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	991 ,,
Sind	17 ,,
Persian	......
Total ...	18,418 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steayd
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.—Apl.	7·78— 1
Apl.—May.	7·72— 1
May—June	7·70— 1
June—July	7·63— 1
July—Aug.	7·57— 1
Aug.—Sept.	7·26s
Sept.—Oct.	6·83s
Oct.—Nov.	6·63s
Nov.—Dec.	6·53s

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	... 16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	... 17 6
Havre	16 6	... 17 8
Hull	16 6	......
Liverpool	16 6	... 17 0
Marseilles	16 6	... 17 0
Genoa	16 6	... 17 8
London	16 6	......
Hamburg	16 6	... 17 6
Venice...	17 6	... 18 6
Open Ports	March	... 16 3
Do	Apr.-May	... 16 0

Rates are unchanged. Market closes quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs.56 6
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42	Rs.46 4
	49, 56	,, 47 0
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 12
Spelter S M, M M, J, G ...	...	,, 19 4
Georgshutte ...	...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 49 6
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	,,47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, March 11.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
29 Boxes ...	...	22,50,000	...
10 do ...	...	7,50,000	...
3 do ...	400	...	...
2 Cases ...	...	...	3,564
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Dollars. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	800	...
1 do ...	...	1,200	...
2 Cases ...	...	5,000	...
1 Bundle ...	...	325	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
National Bank of India ...	India	Port Said
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	do	Alexandria
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	London
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	P Bunder
Do	do	C Mandvie
M. S. A. Habibula ...	Bohemia	Jeddah
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Africa	C Harbar
Indian Specie Bank ...	India	London

EXPORT OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY [illegible] on 10th March, 1910.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	40	46,440
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	46	53,938

TREASURY MEMORANDUM.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th February in India and in England amounted to £18,759,661 and was held in the following form:—

		£
1	Gold in India	37,567
2	Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1 = R 15)	4,786,735
3	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	3,207,140
4	British and Colonial Government Securities	10,728,219
	Total...	... 18,759,661

LONDON, March 12.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	... 81 1-2—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·2? + 0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent	... 99 1/4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·45+0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.	... 23 11/16+1/16
Do. 2 months hence ...	... 23 3/4 +1/8
Closing Tone of Silver	... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	... 63 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ...	... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February, 1910.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £.00,000 for Egypt.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfer Bombay Rs. 1,450,000 at 1 4 5-32.	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	... 95 3/4 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	... 3 + 1/4
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/8 + 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 3/8+1/4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 5/8+1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ...	... 77·9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans...	... 1 1/2 unchgd.
Do. of day market loans	... 1 3/4 unchgd

MANCHESTER, March 12.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000 Bales
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	150
Do. days Imports	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ...	Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Do of Liverpool Cotton East Indian. Tone of Manchester Market ...	Quiet.
Mid Americans	8·05 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F.	15 7/8 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	
	7·78	7·72	7·69	
	—2	—2	—2	
Mid. Uplands	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
	7·63	7·57	7·26	
G. O. C.	—1	—1	unchgd.	
	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
Liverpool	6·83	6·62	6·52	6·50
	unchgd	—1	—1	—1

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 12.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	12,000
Do. Last year	11,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	8,100
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	11,000

Futures at New York...... — Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on limited offerings.
May 14·88 unchgd
Do at New York......
July 14·59+1

Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15·10 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 11/16unchgd
Demand Bills	... 4·87 +1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 51 3/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 11-16unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...May 14·79+3
Do. at New Orleans ...	...July 14·87+6

LONDON, March 12.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT:

	Bales.
Total Sales	62,000
Do. Speculation	2,000
Do. Export	2,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	72,000
Do. Actual Export	11,000
Do. Import of the Week	47,000
Do. Stock	900,000
East Indian Total Sales	1.300
Do. Indian Speculation	600
Do. Indian Export	400
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	4,000
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	1,400
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	2,000
Do Indian Stock.	24,000
American Afloat	60,000
Indian Afloat	21,000
	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London	......
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	3,540,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	3·2,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	8,760,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 3/4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Mar.-Apl.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Buyers.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 12.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 38 1/8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs ...C.I.F. 37 5-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 60 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-4 1/2—Buyers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th March.

223—Detail for the week ending 19th instant.

To-day Monday 14th inst—"C." Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday 15th inst—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8 p m (S. T.)

Wednesday 16th inst—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

224—Parade—Parade will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

225—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days :—

Tuesday the 15th
Wednesday the 16th

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

226—Musketry—The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on. Tuesday the 15th inst.

Train leaves Colaba at 6 5 a m.

227—Church Parade—The Battalion Church Parade will take place on Sunday the 20th instant. Time and Place of parade will be notified later.

228—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volrs. Rifle Range at Santa Cruz as under:—

Match I 200 yards 16th March
Match II 300 yards 17th March
Match III 500 yards 18th March
Match IV 600 yards 19th March
Match V 700 yards 20th March
Match VI 800 yards 21st March
Match VIII Honorary Members 200 yards 22nd March
Match VII Honorary Members 500 yards 22nd March.

Open to those who have attended 20 drills and not 15 as heretofore.

Leslie Challenge Cup 28th March
Time and place of parade will be notified
Tennant Memorial Challenge Cup 24th March
The Highland Challenge Cup 24th March
The Ghat Kopar Ranges commencing 2-48 p m
Match IX 200 yards 14th March
Match X 200 yards 15th March

Programme can be obtained at Head Quarters. Entries will close at 6 p m to-day.

229—It is notified for information that the Cadet marching competition will take place on the morning of the 23rd inst., at Santa Cruz and the Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield on the morning of 26th and the Blaney Challenge cup on the afternoon of the 16th instant at Ghat Kopar Range.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th March.

The Proficiency Examination will be held on the 25th inst. as follows:—

Part II (Gunnery) at Mahaluxmi Battery at 8 a m.

Part I (Infantry) on the Native Infantry Parade Ground, Marine Lines, immediately on return from Mahaluxmi of the Part II Candidates.

E. E. Company—Tuesday the 15th inst., at 6-30 p. m.

Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management have again secured an admirable selection of films in the new programme presented on Saturday night. The great attraction was the stirring drama "Supreme Recognition," a Nihilist story. In it a mother's love for her child was shown in a most and touching manner and the whole film abounds, with exciting incidents taken in scenery which thoroughly lends itself to this charming story particularly the part shewing the chase of the Nihilist on their escape from Siberia, by the Cossacks, of the infant son of the Chief of Police. Max Lenden is again shewn in a really comical little sketch. He is seen arriving at a friend's house on his return from a great shooting trip in which he has shot almost every conceivable animal alive in the jungle. To see him in his wild endeavours to run away from a villanous looking man who wants a light and then the dream the same night are simply two funny for words. A pretty and picturesque film is the trip in New South Wales where we are shewn some of the leading features of Australians cities, works etc, Quite a new idea in comic films is the cheesomonge's dog and the manner in which this canine detective follows the clue and bring the police on the scene causes roars of laughter. There are several other comic and dramatic films which should induce Bombay playgoers to rally round the Excelsior Pavilion in large numbers during the coming week to enjoy this popular programme.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

EVERY week since its inauguration the Novelty Cinematograph has shown something out of the common and given their audiences some idea of the actuality in regard to the world's happenings. On Saturday night the entry of Albert I into Brussels on his ascending the throne left vacant by the late King of the Belgians is topical of the moment, when the new ruler is showing an interest in the Congo and is anxious to undo some of the wrong done in this direction. A marvellous and pleasing production is the mise en scene entitled "the Caprice of a Tyrant" or "the Egyptian Maid." This is a beautiful coloured subject and shows how Ceasar falls in love with a graceful dancer and how the infatuation ends in the burning down of the palace the fine scene being grandly portrayed. A very pretty act by Mlle Paula Peters shows how her trained dogs, monkeys and ponies perform clever tricks in pretty surroundings and ruarl life is beautifully brought before the audience in some pretty pictures describing butter making in Normanday she three comics of the week are high standard of fun which must appeal to everyone.

PRIVILEGE leave is granted to Mr. Justice L.M. Parlett, of Rangoon, for one month and fifteen days.

CAPTAIN A. S. LESLIE, M.S., I M.S., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Burma Government, is posted to duty at the Insein Central Jail.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MCINTOSH—March 13, at St. George's Hospital, David James McIntosh, Engineer Indian Mills. Funeral will leave residence, Chinchpoogly Road, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), and arrive Sewree Cemetery at 6 o'clock. Friends and relatives please accept this only intimation.

OSTERMAYER—March 13, at Bombay, of Stuttgart, Germany, Gottlieb, aged 39 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—February 24, at 86, College Street, Calcutta, the wife of Benjamin R Barber, of a son.

LAMONT—March 3, at Ingleneuk, Charles Place, Calcutta, to Mr and Mrs H A Lamont, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FALKNER—HEPPER—February 24, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton, Row, Calcutta, James Maurice, youngest son of the late George Falkner Esq. of Mozufferpore Tirhoot, and Guildford, Surrey, to Florence Elaine Fredrica, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Hepper, South Lancashire Regiment, and grand-niece of the late Major General William Brooke and of Lady Brooke of Flashby Hall, Grassington, Yorks.

TEW—HARRISON—March 5, at Yercaud, Joseph Maxwell Tew, M and S M Ry, Belgaum, to Mary Helen Harrison.

DEATH.

MOORE—February 26, at Bhalgora, Jharia, Edward Leslie, infant son of Mr and Mrs E Moore, aged 4 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a. m.

Textile and Dyeing Co's Meeting, Thomas Street, 3 p.m.

Entertainment to Sir and Lady Chandavarkar, "Chateau Petit," Warden Road, 5-30.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim : "It isn't what comes out of a mine that makes it pay, but what is put into it."—S. BARING GOULD.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OFFICERS.—A meeting of the Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held on Thursday, when Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Barrister-at-law, sent in his resignation. It was accepted; and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, LL.B., Solicitor, was appointed in Mr. Jafferbhoy's place.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following statement showing the number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary during the month of February :—Males 619, females 467, male children 343, female children 268, total 1,697. The chief prevailing diseases, were malarial fevers, indigestion and bronchitis.

MEDALS AND PRIZES WON BY A LOCAL ARTISTE.—Mr. M. F. Pithawalla, of Bombay, made a creditable appearance at the Lahore exhibition. He had sent to it oil-painted portraits of Miss Clarke and Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, and a water colour of a Parsi lady. He has received a gold and a silver medal and certificates of merit.

CHANGES IN THE TRAMWAY FARES.—From the 1st April next several changes will be introduced in the fares charged by the Tramway Company. Bombay has been divided into three divisions. One anna only will be changed for travelling in any two divisions, an anna and half for travelling in all the three. Half tickets for children will again be brought into use.

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held on Thursday, at 6 p. m., in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, to elect Officers and Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact other business. The speakers will be:—The Rev. Father Langmore, S.S.J.E. and the Rev. Canon Heywood. There will be evensong in the Cathedral at 6-45 p.m., when a sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

"THE MERRYMAKERS."—Vaudville performances especially if the troupe possess a good comedian and a smart soubrette are always well patronised and as "the Merrymakers" are not wanting in this respect we think it will be safe to promise them a hearty welcome to Bombay. Their first appearance here will be at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday 19th March and they will continue there for a week. The Calcutta public have afforded "the Merrymakers" crowded audiences and the Press of that city have given the Company most flattering notices, so that a pleasant week is in the store for theatre-goers.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 16th March. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G P. O. at 10-30 a.m., the same day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's, s.s. "Bohemia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 16th March. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.—The Hindu students of the Grant Medical College, well-known for often turning to good account the pains they take at their annual gatherings, performed in Marathi, on Tuesday last, in the Gaity Theatre, the play "Kanchangadchi Mohana" in aid of the Seva-Sadan.

THE TOBACCO DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For years back I have been in the habit of getting a monthly consignment of cigarettes from Aden and the duty thereon was Rs. 1-13. To-day I got my first consignment under the new scale and the duty demanded is Rs. 8-4. This is not taxation but barefaced robbery.—Yours, etc.,

A VICTIM.

THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJI MILLS.

A Heavy Claim.

ON Saturday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the summons granted by his Lordship to the Official Liquidator against Mr. Gordhandass Khatao in respect of certain havalas made by the defendant for the yarn purchased by him from the Mills.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the Liquidator. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. J.D. Inverarity, Mr G. R. Lowndes, Mr. F. B. Raikes and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., were for the defendant.

Tricumdass Dwarkadass, Naranji Dwarkadass and Eknath Raganath Khote were examined for the defence after which Mr. Inverarity closed his case.

Mr. Inverarity was then called upon to sum up his case and had not concluded his address, when the Court rose for the day.

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.
MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
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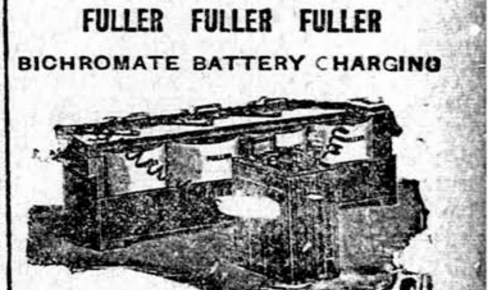
Close to all Business Places and Railways.
Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.
Each Room has a Bath attached.
TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS!
The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.
Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.
J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."
Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."
M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."
Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."
Please write clearly.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.
ADDRESS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggist and Chemists.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 14th March, 1910.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

THE Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay, which was presented to the Council on Saturday, had none of unpleasant surprises which characterised that of the Government of India. It is a pity, Bombay has not the preparation of the Imperial Budget. We imagine our own Finance Minister could have produced a more satisfactory one than his colleague on the other side of the country, beside doing so in fewer words and half the number of pages. That before us is a Budget of benevolence. Instead of levying increased taxes on the poor Britisher and the Parsee, as Sir Fleetwood Wilson has done, instead of depriving the British soldier of his beer and the humble citizen of half the luxuries he enjoys, Sir John Muir Mackenzie refers almost apologetically to the expected increase on beers and spirits, recently announced in the Viceregal Council. And though compelled to take what comes his way with one hand, gives it back to us—or some of us—with the other. He takes account of the existing conditions of living and remembering that since 1908, the clerical establishments employed in Bombay city, whose salary does not exceed two hundred rupees a month, have not had their position revised, he grants them local allowances, varying from ten to twenty per cent. of salary on account of the increased cost of living in Bombay. Government employes in superior service in the city who are not specifically designated clerks are included in this concession, while the question of granting similar allowances to Government servants employed in Bandora and Karachi is under consideration. Furthermore we find that in view of the difficulty of obtaining suitable houses at reasonable rent in Bombay City, Government are also considering the question of the provision of quarters and the grant of house-rent to certain gazetted officers and to peons stationed here. What an excellent example Government furnishes for private employers to follow. On their behalf, however, it must be admitted that although the pagoda tree still flourishes in India it is less fruitful than of old ; it is a tougher, sturdier, tree and is not so easily shaken. Nevertheless the increased cost of living cannot but force itself upon the attention of employers, and Government is the first to recognise the fact.

Although the Budget does not anticipate any large increase of revenue Government continues its policy of providing for the public weal with the utmost liberality and we find the subject of education is kept well to the fore. Provincial expenditure on primary education is not to be restricted, and provision is made for improvements in the pay of teachers. The provision of means for the training of teachers is acknowledged to be one of the most urgent needs of the day and increased funds are furnished to secure this end. In connection with measures for the improvement of secondary education Government has decided to raise the grading of headmasters of seventeen High Schools and the pay of headmasters of four Middle Schools. The salaries of these officers have been prudently dissociated from their appointments and made personal, with a view to enabling them to remain for a considerable period in one place and acquire local influence, which is so important a power in education. The additional expenditure under this head was sanctioned by the Government of India a year ago, but effect could not be given to it for want of funds. Now, however provision is specially made. Money is found for University purposes and Government has also made provision for its contribution of a lakh a year towards the cost of securing suitable buildings for primary schools in Bombay city. It is satisfactory to note too that Government has not lost sight of the necessity for expenditure on Sanitary improvements. Ample provision has been made for drainage and water-supply schemes. Eight lakhs of rupees have been set aside for these purposes. Hospitals receive generous support and it appears that Government have under consideration a scheme for the opening of new dispensaries, one at each taluka head-quarters where none at present exists and with a view of enabling local bodies to open such dispensaries with grants-in-aid funds are found for both initial cost and upkeep. Civil Medical Assistants are to have increased pay. Furthermore provision is made for charges on account of the special officer, and his establishment, deputed to investigate the causes of the outbreak of malaria in Bombay and to devise measures for its prevention in future, the period of deputation being prolonged, owing to the necessity of observing the results of the means taken to eradicate the evil.

In explanation of this liberal treatment of Government servants referred to and the progressive programme which has been drawn up, Sir John Muir Mackenzie shewed that owing to the favourable character of the seasons, the revenues have been abundant and congratulated the Council on being able to undertake an expenditure exceeding all previous records. Sir John does not think there is any reason to fear that in so doing there is any risk of over-stepping the bounds of prudence. Indeed, said he, considering that in 1905-6 they were given fifty lakhs for the express purpose of overtaking expenditure which had had to be postponed on account of the famine Government may claim to have shown the greatest moderation. Progress could hardly have been more rapid and he considers that they are very fortunate in having been able to spend so freely. At the same time, however, Sir John warned his colleagues that they could not expect to be able to go on increasing their expenditure at the same rate. The probabilities were that even with a continuance of normal seasons they will receive a set-back in Land Revenue as there will be no more arrears to come in. But having funds in hand Government has taken the wisest course in spending it. There are many ways, as the Financial Statement shows, in which the money can be advantageously expended and though we may hear many suggestions, during the course of the debate, as to how the funds might beneficially be disbursed, a careful analysis will show that the distribution has been very appropriately decided upon and that in drafting its revised statement the Budget Committee of the Council was well advised. As Sir John Muir Mackenzie admitted all departments are clamouring for their share, and we believe they have all been fairly dealt with.

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A NEW ERA FOR INDIGO. INDIGO-PLANTERS should begin to hold up their heads again and look to the future where a new hope gilds the horizon. A communication made to the *Times* by Baron Schrottky de Schrottzynski discusses the new conditions that now prevail in the natural and the synthetic indigo industries. As the correspondent's name points to a German origin, it may be supposed that he is able to judge of the value of the process by which his scientific fellow-countrymen raised imitation indigo to the position that the natural dye had so long filled unchanged. The *Times* has at all events deemed his views worthy of insertion. The fact that synthetic indigestien could be produced cheaper than the dye from the real plant was, of course, the main factor in its success. Adolf von Bayer had worked at his scientific discovery until he saw that it could be done and though German commercial minds grasped the fact and built up a magnificent trade and made colossal fortunes on the basis established by him in 1880, and though the indigo-planters of India and all those dependent on their industry saw profits dwindle steadily, little or nothing was done to improve the wasteful methods of manufacture in vogue or to observe accurately the conditions that increased or decreased the yield of the Indian plant. The industry had so long been a prosperous one that its Calcutta leaders could not believe in the writing on the wall that indicated its day was done, and they took up the proud but unbusinesslike attitude that "it would be detrimental to their interests to encourage indigo research work, or improvements in manufacture tending to a large output which might produce a glut in the market." Meanwhile Germany was working away fast at bringing the price of the synthetic article low enough to monopolise the market. By 1897 this was done and indigo-planters had to wake up and think of some means by which the natural product might be kept alive, for ruin in unmistakable guise stared them in the face. As is too usual in moments of trepidation, the services of the men who had studied the question were put aside, and new men to pursue new research were eagerly sought and appointed. A staff of scientific workers was engaged and, as Baron Schrottky says, every one worked in feverish haste to make up for the neglect of half a century. The Government of India contributed to the expense, and from 1897 to 1909 a sum of £50,000 was spent.

But the result of all this effort was nil. "Whether the cause of this failure was want of proper direction, or of specific knowledge, or of the necessary perseverance or of the necessary inventive power must be left to the judgment of those who gave the money for it," writes the relentless Baron. But there were a few of that robust band, the Behar Planters' Association, who could not sit down quietly and submit to the failure that was said to be inevitable and these men organised independent research work which has resulted in such improvements in both the cultivation and the manufacture of indigo that a revival seems to be at hand, that may be expected to re-establish natural indigo "on a better and sounder basis than it ever was before." It seems that the manufacture of synthetic indigo is entirely in the hands of one German firm—all others having retired—and the price of the paste they sell, containing 20 per cent. of indigotine is eightpence per pound. This the Baron says is very near the cost of production. Other authorities, writing of "Indigo and his Competitors" state that synthetic indigo cannot be sold for any less than its present price. The dyeing world, we are told, will only have the synthetic article in the form of paste ; in that state it is easier to manage than the natural and gives a more uniform result. On the other hand natural indigo dyes better, for minute reasons connected with the fine intermixture of the different colours it contains and the natural gum which helps it to adhere better to the fibre and to resist the action of light, air and moisture. If then dyers could get the natural indigo in a paste, uniform in quality, and as cheap as the artificial they would prefer to buy it. The Java-Natal variety of indigo which has been introduced into India is expected to simplify the planters' efforts to restore the industry to a paying condition, as this plant affords a three years' crop, thus reducing cultivation expenses. It gives half again as much green plant to the acre, has better dye-yielding qualities, and all this, added to the improvements in manufacture, invented by independent reseachers which have more than doubled the output of dye from 100 maunds of green plant, must produce results that will put natural indigo on its feet again. The Baron is confident that the future cost of production of natural will be much below that of the synthetic dye. If his be a correct diagnosis of the situation, the indigo-planter should cheerily "speed the plough" through his ancient plantations and even venture on extending them.

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VANADIUM. ANY one who reads the catalogues of motor-car firms or newspapers which devote any space to motor matters, must frequently come across the words "vanadium steel" and many must have wondered at the great stress laid on the fact that it is used in the construction of the particular car under notice. Vanadium has long been known to scientists, but it is only in comparatively recent times that the effect of its admixture with steel has been realised. Those who are considering the purchase of a car are more interested than many realise in the discovery which has been made. Whereas the tensile strength of ordinary steel is 27 tons per square inch, that of steel containing only 0·25 per cent. of vanadium is 34·8 tons per square inch. In the same way the limit of elasticity is increased by this small addition of vanadium from 16 to 28·5 tons per square inch. The reason of this is explained as that vanadium rids the steel of the last traces of oxygen and promotes a homogeneous distribution of the carbon contents and even better results are obtained by the addition of chromium as well as vanadium. Experiments are being conducted further to test the utility of vanadium and it is quite possible that some important discoveries will result therefrom. At least one industry, motor manufacturing, has benefited very largely from the discoveries of the past, but there is still much room for improvement, and the way in which manufacturers are financing experiments shows that the motor industry has realised that success can only be obtained by the adoption of the most perfect scientific principles. One allied trade may also be expected to benefit. So far, since the first practical application of the principles of mechanical flight, the difficulty has been to get enough engine power, combined with moderate weight. The introduction of vanadium steel has allowed of a great reduction in the mass of metal used and has contibuted largely to the success attained.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will receive a visit from His Holiness the Dalai Lama at Government House and will return the visit to-day. The Dalai Lama arrived at Sealdah Railway station yesterday morning was met by Captain Muir, A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

THE Visnagra Nagar Conference will be held at Ajmeer on the 25th and 26th instant.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Darbhanga left Lucknow for Benares yesterday.

THE Commander-in-Chief will inspect a site for the lines for a Gurkha Line Battalion during his visit to Darjeeling this week.

PRINCE LICHTENSTEIN, Count Fotocki and the Duke de Muchy who have been staying at Government House have left Calcutta for Cooch Behar.

MAJOR F. A. MAXWELL, V.C., Brigade Major of Amballa Cavalry Brigade, has proceeded to Australia for a year's staff service under the Commonwealth Government.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Kitchener Memorial Fund will be held at the British India Association rooms, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the Chief Justice presiding.

ACCORDING to a London cablegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, the Rosehaugh Company hos earned the distinction of topping the market for crepe rubber, viz., 10s. 2d. per lb. Up to the last fortnightly rubber sale in London, Culloden Estate was leading with the splendid record of 9s. 7d. for crepe.

FROM the 26th February to the 4th instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 26 Native Christians, 286 Hindus and 46 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras Municipality, making a total of 369. The death rate was 37·6 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 42·1. The deaths are thus classified :—Small pox, 2; fevers 2,111; bowel complaints, 43 ; and other causes, 213.

THE Bombay Branch of the National Bank of India, Limited, has received a telegram from the Head Office to the effect that the net profits for the year including the sum brought forward from the previous year amount to about £324,000. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum to place £50,000 to the credit of the reserve fund (in addition to £50,000 added in September,) £10,000 to the credit of the Officers Pension Fund, £10,000 in reduction of House Property, leaving about £108,000 to be carried forward to next account. The transfer books will be closed from 15th to 22nd March both days inclusive.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY'S BIG GUNS.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 26.

IN many ways the German Navy Laws save the Ministry of Marine a world of trouble. On Wednesday morning the Budget Committee of the Reichstag reached the construction section of the Naval Estimates. It comprises first instalments for three battleships, one armoured cruiser, and two small cruisers ; second instalments for three battleships, one armoured cruiser, and two small cruisers ; second instalments for three battleships, one armoured cruiser and two small cruisers ; and fourth and final instalments for two battleships and one armoured cruiser. These numerous items involving an expenditure of £6,000,000, were swallowed by the committee in one mouthful without a word of discussion on the ground that they were merely the fulfilment of legislative prescription. It is evident that none of the party naval experts shares the view expressed by Colonel Gadke in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that owing to the development of the armoured cruiser, the Navy Law, which provides nominally for the construction of thirty-eight battleships, is to all intents and purposes being made to furnish fifty-eight. Including torpedo-boats, submarines, and other smaller vessels, and the first instalment of £50,000, out of a total of £250,000, for the provision of torpedo-nets, the entire sum passed under the construction headings was nearly £7,750,000. A Centre member proposed to strike out the provision which enables the Government to distribute the total vote according to its discretion among all the ships under construction, in such a way that the money not spent on one vessel, with which the anticipated progress has not been made, may be devoted to another on which work has been so rapid as to have exhausted the sum allotted. Admiral Tirpitz, however, pointed out that this provision eliminated the necessity of supplementary estimates, that it cheapened the cost of building, and that it was regarded with envious eyes by the Marine Ministries of other nations. His statement resulted in the objection being dropped.

RECONSTRUCTED BATTLESHIPS.

With regard to the reconstruction of the battleships of the Kaiser class, the admiral stated that its main object was to raise a vessel which had sunk too deep higher out of the water, and so enhance the benefit of the armour plating. In comparison with vessels of a similar type, these battleships were still valuable. They had, moreover, every reason to keep their older ships in a state of readiness for war as a reserve. On the vote for artillery armament the old question of the Krupp monopoly was raised. A Centre member declared that this vote was the most important of the entire estimates. It must be made clear whether or not Krupps were still liable to answer all the demands made upon them. The State Secretary declared his absolute conviction that no other country possessed anything approaching the magnificent gun tubes which they got from Krupps. This had been confirmed to him by experienced foreign friends. In a comparison of the cost of Krupp guns with those of other nations, it should not be forgotten that other nations had found it necessary to keep large stores of reserve tubes for the heavier calibres, as experiments on the ranges had shown that the life of their tubes was considerably shorter than that of Krupp guns. Up to twenty-four centimetres the prices of Krupp guns did not differ materially from those of guns of foreign makes, and in some cases were lower. There was a not inconsiderable difference of price in the heavier guns, as a set-off to which the German navy was able partially to dispense with reserve tubes. In response to representations, Krupps had repeatedly declared that they could not deliver these guns cheaper. It had never been proved that Krupps sold cheaper abroad than they did to the German Government. The Dutch Naval Minister had expressly stated that his Government was in every way satisfied with the guns it got from Krupps. There was reason to suppose that the English and Americans were interesting themselves greatly in the products of the Krupp works. In their durability Krupp guns were unsurpassed. It was very probable that German armour-plates were the cheapest in the world, and that they were unexcelled had been proved by trials on the ranges. In the course of the discussion on this statement, one member remarked that "the splendid qualities of the Krupp guns were a powerful guarantee of peace." Replying to questions, Admiral Tirpitz said that on the Krupp range the only cases of bursting had occurred with balloon guns. Nothing of the sort had ever happened with guns supplied to the navy. He also expressed the opinion that it might be an advantage to establish State works for the supply of such requisites as gun-mountings, which were only used in the navy. It would however, not save anything if the State were to make its own heavy guns, as the necessary capital outlay would be very great.

THE NAVAL BUDGET DEBATE.

Objection was raised by the National Liberals and Clericals in the Reichstag Budget Committee on Thursday to the vote for the building of turbine workshops at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel, the grounds adduced against it being the interests of private industry. Admiral von Tirpitz replied that the shops were intended primarily for repairing purposes, and that the bulk of the vote would be spent on cranes to lift the engines out of the ships. Wilhelmshaven was their only base in the North Sea, and by the time the workshops were completed, which would be in two years, quite a number of turbine vessels would be stationed there. The Imperial yards were absolutely indispensable, and must be kept thoroughly up to date. Moreover, private industry had little to complain of, since it now built 76 per cent. of new ships for the navy, as against 60 per cent. in former days. As far as was compatible with the interests of the State, this proportion would be still further developed to the advantage of the private yards. Objection to the vote was then dropped. On another vote, the Secretary stated that in future floating docks would always be built in preference to dry docks, where they were not excluded by reasons of space. On the vote for £37,000 for the improvement of wireless telegraphic station on board ship and on the coast, a Centre member said it was high time they broke with the custom of giving preference to the English Marconi system. Admiral von Tirpitz promised to enter into negotiations on this subject with the Foreign and Postal Secretaries. The vote for the barracks on Heligoland raised the question of the stability of the island, which Admiral von Tirpitz declared would, at any rate, last long enough to serve as a base for smaller ships of war for hundreds of years to come. Some discussion preceded the passing of the first instalment of £25,000 for a new engineer and deck officers' school at Kiel. It was urged by the Ministry that a new school somewhere was absolutely necessary, as the one at Wilhelmshaven, which was built for 300 students would have to accommodate 450 in 1912, and 600 in 1916. With regard to the proposed sharp division between the engineer and deck officers' training, the Admiral said that in the lower grades of the service the course for both categories was very similar. For both, practice was the chief thing. He would oppose himself with all his energies to the engineers' training becoming of too pronouncedly academical a character. The Naval Administration would strongly combat any attempts at such a "raising" of the engineer class, which would mean danger for the navy. In support of this opinion, the Secretary read a letter from an English officer, expressing doubts as to whether the present engineers training in Great Britain produced a sufficiently practical class of man, and a desire for a revision of the system introduced in 1905.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

As Bulgaria is so generally credited with a very forward programme, some sensation has been created in political circles here by the account of an exciting frontier incident, which the "Matin" has received from its correspondent at Sofia. Telegraphing on Wednesday, he said that intelligence had just reached the Minister of War of a serious affair on the Turkish border, which had commenced that afternoon, and was not yet over at eight o'clock that evening. According to the official version which was communicated to the writer, a Turkish patrol had tried to disarm a Bulgarian, of Tamrasch, whereupon Bulgarian soldiers emerged from the guard-houses and opened fire, killing one Turk and badly wounding two more. The Turkish patrol retreated, took up another position, and started a hot fusillade, which soon spread to the neighbouring outposts. All this aroused the Bulgarian population which took up arms, repaired to the spot, and joined in the engagement. Guns were then brought up by the Turks, who began to use them, while the Bulgarians on their side sent for a battery of quick-firing mountain guns. No great damage would, however, seem to have been done by this recourse to artillery, none of the Bulgarians being hit, while only a few of the Turks were killed and wounded—at all events, up to the moment when the news was sent, to Sofia, as the cannonade was still being kept up at rather long intervals. The writer added that the Minister of War had ordered the commanders of the frontier stations to remain strictly on the defensive, and that the Bulgarian Government did not attribute any political significance to this affair. Awkward incidents will, as everybody knows, occur from time to time on frontiers, and they are almost invariably smoothed down after an exchange of views between the Governments concerned. But there is disposition to argue in unofficial circles here that, if such an incident really did occur—and there is certainly no reason whatever to doubt the good faith of a trustworthy correspondent—it is rather an ominous symptom, as any number of troops have been sent by the two Governments to the frontier, and it is well known that anything but a friendly feeling exists between them. Recent visitors to the Balkan Peninsula, who have studied the situations at Constantinople, Sofia, and Belgrade, before returning here, are not inclined to take a pessimistic view of the prospect, and that the same opinion prevails in official circles here, there being a disposition to place reliance on the move which is being made towards an understanding between Austria and Russia. This understanding, although it is not expected to assume such important proportions as the famous Muersteg entente, will be hailed as a potent factor for the preservation of peace in the Balkans. Both the English and the French Governments have been doing their utmost to promote such an understanding.

KING GEORGE'S POSITION.

The affairs of Greece still absorb the attention of the Continental Press, and most alarming tidings, accompanied by pessimistic forecasts, are circulating in Austria, Berlin, Paris Rome, and St. Petersburg. The chief Liberal organs publish despatches announcing King George's definite resolve to abdicate, and one newspaper communicates the gist of a declaration which the King will issue on that occasion. A correspondent telegraphed to Athens asking M. Venizelos whether there is any ground for these rumours, and have just received a reply assuring me that they are utterly devoid of foundation. M. Venizelos tells me that abdication has never been even mentioned in circles which would be certain to know of it were any such intention harboured. He adds that nothing whatever has taken place since the formation of M. Dragoumis's Cabinet to force such an unlooked for issue to the front, nor is anything likely to occur which would produce such a result. The political crisis is running its course normally, drawing gradually nearer to a solution which promises to satisfy the needs of the Greek nation and the reasonable desire of all patriotic parties. His Majesty has himself spontaneously accepted or approved, in the course of interviews with Press representatives, every important move made by Military League during the past eighteen months. Consequently the King, who characterised the action of the League as patriotic and indispensable, is not likely now to threaten to abdicate unless it is repealed.

EX-SULTAN OF TURKEY.

It is still officially affirmed that Abdul Hamid is not dead, and it is denied also that he is completely bereft of his reason ; but the departure of his wives from Salonika gives rise to the strangest reports. The journal "Takhidromos" maintains, despite all denials that the ex-Sultan died on Saturday. Another statement is that a coffin reached here yesterday. Some people suppose, that among the group of women who arrived here was the ex-Sultan, completely disguised in female attire, the reason of his transference being, it is alleged, that his doctors declared a change of air to be absolutely necessary. I have made a careful inquiry, in the course of which I questioned various people belonging to the railway administration and the Ministry of Police. The following is the result : Eleven women, two princes, and fifteen servants (women and eunuchs), arrived this morning in special carriages. The police had adopted special measures, and the travellers were all conducted to the Ambassador's waiting-room at the station, while carriages were being obtained. Amongst the women was one (could it be Abdul disguised ?) who could hardly walk, and was assisted by a eunuch. When the carriages arrived the cortege drove off, escorted by police and five officers who had accompanied the travellers from Salonica. They were all taken to the palaces of two of the Imperial Princess and the son of Ghazi Osman Pasha, who is, the son-in-law of Abdul Hamid. Needless to say, nobody was allowed to approach any of the arrivals. In official circles it is stated that these people have gone to Constantinople for the marriage of two princess who were living at Salonica with their father. It is at least curious that the whole of the suite of Abdul Hamid should be removed merely for the marriage of the two princesses, but for the moment it is impossible to get any more information.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

PROGRAMME DETAILED.

Provision for Railway Purchase.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The East India Loans (Railways and Irrigation) Bill, which has been read the first time in the House of Commons, empowers the Secretary of State to raise, when necessary, sums not exceeding twenty-five millions sterling. The memorandum attached to the Bill explains: Firstly, that it will be necessary to borrow £2,250,000 before the 31st December to repay the capital of the Indian Midland Railway, and also £1,510,000 to repay the capital of the South Indian Railway. If these sums are borrowed, the balance of the unexhausted borrowing power will be reduced by the 31st December to £1,935,427. Secondly, it will be necessary to issue a loan in 1911 for capital expenditure on railways and irrigation and for the discharge of certain debentures due in 1911 and 1912. These amounts will considerably exceed £1,935,427 and it will probably be desirable to issue a loan early in the year, hence the present Bill.

MR. PATTEN IN MANCHESTER.

Hostile Reception.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The American cotton operator Mr. Patten when visiting the Manchester Royal Exchange to-day, was surrounded by a hostile crowd who hustled him out into the street. There he was again surrounded by a hostile throng. He took refuge in a shop where he was protected by the police, and eventually escaped in a cab.

FORGERY OF PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Ex-M. P. Sentenced.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Mr. Horner has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the second division for forging the name of a *Daily Mail* contributor to telegrams describing the alleged hostile reception of Mr. Lloyd-George at Falmouth.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

Men Resume Work.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

A Sydney telegram states that the Northern Miners resume work on Monday on the mineowners' terms.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Sydney telegrams state that over a million pounds in wages have been lost in the strike, three-quarters of which amount was lost by the miners.

LAND PROTECTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A Land Union under the presidency of Mr. Pretyman has been established to defend interests connected with land, especially from piecemeal confiscation by taxation.

CHINA AND TIBET.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The *Morning Post* correspondent telegraphs from Shanghai that it is stated that the Tangshaoyi is proceeding to India in connection with the Tibetan question.

FLOOD DISASTER IN WALES.

Narrow Escapes.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A dam has burst in the Rhondda Valley and flooded the village of Blaenclydach. A number of houses have been destroyed and six persons drowned. Nine hundred school children had thrilling escapes from school into which the water rushed, flooding it to the depth of four feet.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Discounts rose sharply to-day on the announcement that three-quarters of a million of gold had been earmarked for India.

ENGLISH RACING.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows:—

5 to 1 against Christmas Daisy.
10 to 1 against Delirium, Cinderella and Valens.
100 to 8 against Desmond's Pride.
100 to 7 against Hymettus.
100 to 6 against Duke of Sparta.
25 to 1 against Rathlea, Perseus III.

The betting on the Grand National is:—

9 to 1 against Cackler.
10 to 1 against Carsey.
100 to 9 against Judas.
100 to 7 against Jerrym and Glenside.
100 to 6 against The Lurcher and Caubeen.
20 to 1 against Springbok.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

No Need for Anxieties.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Baron Komura has cabled to the *New York World* that he is convinced there is nothing in the relations between Japan and America, which need cause real uneasiness. Their Far Eastern interests are not inconsistent or antagonistic, and war would be a crime without excuse or palliation.

The *New York Herald* comments sharply on Mr. Schiff's "firebrand" speech. "All nations are now working to solidify the world's peace and the sole danger is from the stormy petrels of politics. It appears from Mr. Schiff's tone that Japan's offense lies not so much in cons piring to keep China in a state of vassalage, as in herself failing to remain in vassalage to money-lenders."

THE IRISH AND THE BUDGET.

Dangerous Pressure.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet dealt with the question which Mr. O'Brien will ask on Monday as to what are the Government's intentions with regard to the Budget. The *Morning Leader* says Mr. O'Brien's attempt to corner the Cabinet may be dangerous and warns the Government against the risks of hesitation in view of the strength of feeling, not only among the Irish, but Radical and Labour members. It forecasts a strong Radical opposition to the Navy Estimates.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking at Aylesbury, said the Government's action in limiting supply was the first evidence that the Government meant business. The Labour members would support the Government if that attitude were maintained, but if they showed the slightest sign of weakening, the Labour members would combine with anybody to turn them out.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Coalition Declined.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Progressives have refused the offer of the Moderates, in view of the result of the London County Council elections, to conduct business on non-party lines. The Moderates have therefore announced the intention of replacing seven retiring Progressive Aldermen by Moderates, by which they will obtain a majority of seventeen. The Progressives denounce this action as an abuse of the party system.

THE FRENCH FRAUDS.

Many Prominent Persons Implicated.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A commercial agent, named Martin, formerly collaborator with Duez, has been arrested at Nevers in connection with the embezzlement.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The documents in Duez embezzlement case implicate 150 prominent persons in politics and journalism, most of whom bear pseudonyms in documents and Duez refuses to reveal identity.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Strained Attitude.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A telegram, received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz, states that a conference of Persian leaders has decided to close the bazaars, thus depriving the Russian troops of provisions and compelling them to depart. The situation is still strained.

THE READING BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs has been returned unopposed for Reading on his appointment as Solicitor-General.

THE TEST MATCH.

Record Established.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

In the final test match England going in first had made 406 for seven wickets when stumps were drawn. Hobbs contributed 187 and Rhodes 77. The first wicket partnership of Hobbs and Rhodes realised 221 which is a record for a test match.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

In the final test match to-day the English innings was brought to a close for 417. South Africa were disposed of in the first innings for 103, Blythe taking seven wickets for 46 runs. They followed on and had made 102 for the loss of three wickets when stumps were drawn.

THE PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

In spite of the opposition of the entire Left, the Prussian Chamber has adopted the Centre and Conservative compromise on the Franchise Bill, maintaining indirect voting but introducing secrecy of the ballot in the preliminary election of electors.

PRINCE HENRY'S ENGLISH TOUR.

Correcting Wrong German Ideas.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Hamburg telegrams state that Prince Henry, addressing the East Asiatic Society, made most cordial references to his recent visit to England. He said he was convinced that England's feelings towards Germany were those of sincere and honourable friendship. There was no trace of aggressive intentions in British Government circles. Germans fought shoulder to shoulder with the British in China and learned that mutual confidence best promoted their interests.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

In the international Rugby Football match at Dublin this afternoon, Wales beat Ireland by 19 points to 3.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The deaths are announced of Sir Alfred Hickman and Sir Malcolm Maceacharn.

[Sir Alfred Hickman, the well-known colliery owner and ironmaster, was the first baronet of a creation dating from 1903, and was knighted in 1891. He was born on July 3rd 1830 being the younger son of Mr. George Rushbury Hickman of Tipton and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. He succeeded to his father's extensive business interest in 1851, and when these were consolidated into the great firm of Alfred Hickman Ltd he became its Chairman. He had a long and active connection with political life. His first venture at Wolverhampton in 1880 was unsuccessful and he had to wait until five years later before he was returned by Wolverhampton West. The following year again saw him out of Parliament but he was returned in 1892 and represented the same constituency as a Conservative for fourteen consecutive years. In 1904 he accepted a seat on Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission, and four years before that he had been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade.]

[Sir Malcolm MacEacharn, was a partner in the firm of McIlwraith McEacher and Co Ltd merchants of London, Adelaide and Melbourne. The son of Mr Malcom McEacharn, shipowner of London, he was born in 1852. He was Mayor of the city of Melbourne in 1899-1900 and received his Knightwood on the latter year.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The deaths are announced of Mr. James O'Connor, M.P. and Mr. Arthur Hughes, C.I.E.

[Mr. James O'Connor, the prominent Irish member of Parliament who represented Wicklow (W), was born in that County in 1836. Starting life as a journalist he was connected with the "Irish people" and other Irish papers. He was soon actively engaged with the extreme section of the Nationalist party and in 1865 he was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years on a conviction of Fenianism. After his release he returned to Nationalist journalism and in 1881 he was a figure in that famous incident when with Mr Parnell and others he was detained in Kilmainham gaol for several months. He sat for Wicklow (W) from 1892.]

[Mr. Arthur John Hughes C. I. E., had 34 years' service on India, during which he held several important P. W. D. appointments In Bengal and the N. W. Provinces. Coming to India in 1862, he was for a long time in the Irrigation Department of those provinces; later he was promoted to the post of Sanitary Engineer to Government, N. W. Provinces. It was while he held this important office that he earned his decoration, for the construction of a number of important sanitary works in the cities. He also acted as Secretary (P. W. D.) to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces as P. W. Secretary in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies, and was at one time City Engineer for Calcutta. He retired in 1896. At his death, he was 67 years of age.]

SEDITIOUS DHOTIES.

Curious Order Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The following *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary was issued to-day.

"Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that certain dhoties (waistcloths) having on their borders a poem in Bengali entitled "Farewell Mother" contain words of the nature described in Section 4, Sub-section (1 of India Press Act 1910) I of 1910 inasmuch as they contain incitements to violence and have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India and whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the said "dhoties" (waist cloth) are documents within the meaning of Section 2 clause (b) of said Act.

"Now therefore in exercise of the power conferred by Section 12 of Sub-section (1) of the Said Act the Lieutenant-Governor hereby declares all copies of the said documents wherever found in Bengal and whether printed in Bengali, English or any other language to be forfeited to His Majesty."

A FATAL TRICK.

Snake Charmer's Foolish Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

A curious case was disposed of the other day by the Magistrate of Rampurhat. A snake-charmer while displaying feats placed round the neck of a spectator a huge cobra as a garland. The cobra suddenly bit the man who expired within a few minutes. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment.

POLITICAL CONVERSION BY FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 12.

Judgment has been delivered to-day in the case of Sudhir Kar and Tarasprasanna Rai accused under Sections 342 and 506 I. P. C. of having wrongfully confined and threatened the life of a young boy to induce him to join their party. Mr. Mackenzie has fined the first accused Rs. 50 under each section while the second one has been acquitted.

INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Addressi [redacted] Social Reform, Mr. Surend condemned the pernicious rriage and compulsory wid d his audience to start a ting down child-marriage a put pressure on the Univer cholarships from students w y marriages.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

How the Confessions were Taken.

The sixth day of the Nasik murder trial commenced on Saturday morning at the Bombay High Court before the Chief Justice (Sir Basil Scott), Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

The prisoners are: Anante Laxmen Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Ganesh B. Vaidya and Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi charged with abetment without being present.

Uttamchand Rupchand, recalled by the Advocate-General, produced the debit entry showing the payment to Anante. He said he paid the money on the day after the receipt of the telegram.

As Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Welinkar were to cross-examine Mr. Montgomerie and Mr. Pulsikar on behalf of their respective clients, they were recalled.

MAGISTRATE RECALLED.

Mr. Montgomerie was not cross-examined.

Mr. S. A. Pulsikar, cross-examined by Mr. Welinkar said, he recorded the confession of the seventh accused in the Sircarwada on the afternoon of the 5th January. The accused was brought there at seven o'clock in the morning. No special intimation was sent to him that the accused was to be brought before him for confession. No police officer accompanied the accused who was brought by the armed police. He was kept the whole time in front of his office in charge of a revenue peon. The accused was called at about 10 or 11 a.m. and at about 2 p.m. the confession was over. He could not say whether the armed police were on the terrace or on the verandah. The accused was asked if he was making the confession quite voluntarily and without any pressure from the police. That question was not recorded. Witness asked him why he was making the confession, and the accused answered, he had had no hand in the murder. Neither that question nor that answer had been recorded. He did not remember whether any police officer had a seat near the room where this confession was recorded in the witness' own handwriting.

He recorded only such questions and answers as he thought necessary according to the High Court circular orders. It took him about three hours to record the confession. He had no paper with him, from which he could examine the accused. The accused and himself were the only persons in the room when the confession was recorded. He had not signed the confession in full but had only initialled it. He had signed the certificate and the two other paragraphs. They were written at the same time. He could not see any difference in the ink. After the document had been examined by their Lordships, witness said, he did notice a slight difference in the ink but this was in fact the same. After the confession was recorded, the accused was handed over to the armed police. He had ascertained how long the accused had been in police custody, but neither that question nor the answer was recorded.

A LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Mr. Welinkar said he wished to cross-examine in reference to section 164 of the Procedure Code. He said, he understood every witness had been examined by Mr. Pulsikar before he was taken to Mr. Montgomerie. His submission was that accordance to this section no magistrate could record a confession after an inquiry or trial had commenced.

On Mr. Justice Heaton suggesting a point under section 170, Mr. Welinkar asked the Magistrate if he remanded the seventh accused in custody. Mr. Pulsikar replied that he thought so.

Continuing, witness said, he could not say if he recorded Chandratre's statement unless he saw it. He sent all his papers to Mr. Montgomerie. He had not recorded the statements of any witnesses in this case. He did not remember if he recorded Uttamchand's statement. He knew Bhagwansing, the photopher. Unless he saw the papers, He was not prepared to say, if he did or did not record the statement of Bhagwansing. He did not know who the witnesses in this case were. On 25th December, he had remanded accused No. 2. Narayen Joshi, Keshav Paranjaype and Damodar Chandratre in custody. A further remand for three days was granted on the 5th January. He had also remanded Dattu on the 23rd December upto the 4th January. On the 4th the accused was placed before him. He could not say whether any witnesses were examined on that day.

In answer to the Chief Justice, witness said he had not conducted an inquiry or trial in conection with this murder.

Continuing, he said, he did not know if any inquiry or trial had commenced on or before the 4th January.

At this stage, it was decided to recall Mr. Montgomerie again.

Witness, continuing said, he gave his evidence before Mr. Montgomerie. He did not produce or prove any of the confessions he had recorded. He was not asked about that. His powers were extended by a special order of the District Magistrate.

Mr. Montgomerie, examined by Mr. Welinkar, said the first accused was brought before him on the 6th January. The remaining accused, were brought up the next day. He had no record of any other inquiry. So far as he knew he was the only Magistrate who could take cognisance of this case. He took charge two or three days before the 29th December.

He did not know if anybody conducted an inquiry before he took charge of this case. Had anybody conducted an inquiry, he would have received a diary. A statement of a witness recorded under section 164 was sent over to him along with the confessions.

Mr. Welinkar did not pursue his point any further.

Re-examined, Mr. Montgomerie said, the first item of evidence he recorded was on the 11th January.

Balkrishna N. Dehagaonkar, examined-in-chief, said he was a postal signaller and resided at Barsi Road. Witness then proved the despatch of the telegram to Gangaram on the 23rd September last.

Mr. Baptista objected to the telegram going in.

Chandavarkar J—I do not see how you could object to the telegram going in, Mr. Baptista.

Their Lordships over-ruled the objection. The signature was placed by the sender in the witness's presence.

Cross-examined witness said the form was brought from the Check Office at Calcutta. It was not compulsory to write the address of the sender.

Ganesh Luxmon Kanhere, examined by Mr. Lowndes said, he was Anante's brother and was in the service of Barsi Light Railway in September last and resided at Morlim on Pandharpur Section. It is thirteen miles away from Barsi Road Station. The signature on the telegram was not his. For the most part, he signed in English. On the 23rd September he was on duty at Morlim. He did not remember having told anyone to send the telegram. On the day in question he was not ill. Anante did go to the witness during that month. He told the witness that he went there as he had leave. He also told the witness that he came from Aurangabad. He stayed with the witness for three or four days. On Wednesdays, Hindus never start on a journey.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, witness said he had no conversation with his brother about the murder.

To Mr. Welinkar: He did not find a pistol in his brother's pocket. Anante never talked to him about such affairs.

M. M. Ambekar, a Brahmin, examined-in-chief, said he was the assistant master of the Panchwati school. He had known Deshpande for about a year, as they were both pupils and recently teachers in the same class. He had seen Deshpande write in Balhodh characters and was well acquainted with his hand-writing. The signature on the telegram was in Deshpande's handwriting. He also knew Waman Joshi from the same school. He had often seen Joshi write. Witness here identified the handwriting of Joshi on a torn letter shown to him.

Witness was then shown a diary in which he identified Waman's handwriting. Witness remembered having seen Karve at Nasik, and Soman at Panchwati. Soman lived at Bhonde's Wada, where witness once saw a hand-loom factory.

To Mr. Baptista: He did see a handloom but never saw any man near it. He had made his statement to a Magistrate before he gave evidence before Mr. Montgomerie. He had also given his evidence in writing to a police officer.

Q.—Did the police not threaten you with beating losing you your appointment, if you did not give your evidence?

A—I can not say.

The question was repeated when the witness said no threat was held out to him.

Mr. Baptista asked their Lordships to take a note of witness' demeanour.

The Chief Justice:—What sort of demeanour do you suggest I should take a note of?

Mr. Baptista said he wished to draw the attention of the Court to the fact that witness hesitated to answer his questions.

Shankar Kakaji Despande, Parcel Clerk, G. I. P. Ry., examined by the Advocate-General said, the third accused was his natural brother. He saw the third accused at Poona on the 26th September 1909, at about 10-30 a. m. Accused left by the night train the same day for Nasik.

Cross-examined, witness said the accused had come alone.

S.B. Gurja, in the examination by Mr. Lowndes, corroborated the previous witness and his father Balkrishna Gurja.

Cross-examined, witness said, he had made two statements before Mr. Montgomerie. The second statement was partly true and was partly false as the police asked him to state what the third accused had stated in his confession. Baba Saheb Deshpande was the police officer who threatened him. The police took him to Mr. Montgomerie on the second occasion. He had then received a summons from the Court. The second occasion he was taken there was on the 26th January.

Mr. Baptista called upon the prosecution to produce the witness' second statement.

The Advocate-General: It is in reference to the other case.

Continuing, witness said, the second statement was in reference to this case.

Re-examined, witness said, the mistake was in the last line of the second statement. Witness here corrected the statement to this, the effect that it went to corroborate testimony of the previous statement.

Dhondu Dagdu Patil, an Abkari contractor, was the next witness examined. Witness spoke to a panchnama signed by him. A pistol found in the search of Shankar Vaidya's house was put in. Shankar Vaid, witness said, was the owner of the house. He knew the sixth accused by sight, who must be the brother of Shankarrao. The pistol was found under a mattress on a cot. The police as well as the members of the Panch were searched by Shankarrao before they entered the house.

The Court here rose for the day.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Teachers and Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University took place this evening when the Viceroy as Chancellor presided.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Justice Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, made a remarkable speech and reviewed the work of the University during the last year. He attributed the bad examination results to the overcrowding of classes and the expansion of colleges and schools without adequately strengthening the teaching staff. He dwelt upon the paucity of trained teachers and urged for the establishment of a University Laboratory and a scientific library. The Vice-Chancellor spoke at length on the discipline of students and teachers as politicians. He said that the situation had greatly improved, but was not yet free from danger and complained of the conditions under which students live give them no protection against designing men who have beguiled themselves in the path of crime. He had two effective remedies to suggest; one was a systematic extension of the residential system and the other facilities for moral instructions in schools and colleges. He said the famous Resolution of 1888 regarding moral education has not been acted upon and advocated a well planned and determined scheme for the future. Lastly the Vice-Chancellor spoke upon the conduct of teachers to engage themselves in systematic political agitation. Mr. Mookerjee thought by far the largest majority conducted themselves admirably in times of ferment and excitement but in isolated instances indulged in acts and utterances which must be deemed unworthy of the position they held. The University had without hesitation exercised disciplinary jurisdiction over schools and colleges. In conclusion he held that apart from the abstract right of a teacher to hold and expound whatever political opinion seems commendable to him it is desirable that he should deliberately and systematically pursue a course of life the example of which may mislead students and distract their attention from legitimate pursuits. Add to this the objection that while a teacher politician is a man of some experience, and may regulate conduct within the limits of the law, students while excited may adopt a course of action subversive of law and order and the peace and welfare of the community. The Vice-Chancellor said that it is the imperative duty of all teachers to devote themselves to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and severely to leave alone politics by which they might ruin the young men committed to their charge.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Chancellor in addressing at the Convocation of the Calcutta University said.

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor. This is the last occasion over which I shall have the honour of opening this Convocation. I must warmly congratulate you on the eloquent words which you have just addressed to your distinguished wards. You are well aware that you have my entire sympathy in all you have said as to the momentous future of moral training and incalculable value of personal influence which should be wielded by teachers of the rising generation. It is upon the recognition of these two great necessities that the future happiness of India largely depends. Now that the period of my high office in India is drawing to a close I rejoice to think that the administration of this great University will continue to be directed by your distinguished ability and by your fearless conduct. I wish you Mr. Vice-Chancellor and the University of Calcutta all success in the years that are to come. I shall now declare this Convocation to be closed.

LAHORE, MARCH 13.

At the prize distribution of the Government College, Lahore, the Hon'ble Mr. Juctice Johnstone addressing the students, said one word about politics:—"Do not mix yourselves up in them while you are still students. At present you need all your brains for your work; do not hamper yourself with hindrances like draughts of intoxicating wine of party politics. When you leave school and launch your boat on the sea of life by all means take up politics if you have a bent that way, but always bear in mind that maxim which will carry you in honour and safety through life 'Fear God, honour the King.' There is no cowardice in a fear like that, there is nothing servile, nothing undignified in such honouring as that. A wholesome and manly loyalty to Government in whose College you have been educated and under whose auspices you have enjoyed the blessings of peace and prosperity is fully the plainest commonsense and decency and you must not let demagogues with their specious arguments pursuade you to the contrary. The Government of this country may not be perfect. I am not aware of anything on the surface of the earth that is absolutely perfect. But what would you do to a man sailing with you in a ship on a deep and tempestuous sea who should purpose to sink the ship or damage its engines or to shoot the captain and crew because he did not think the whole thing quite perfect You? would, I suppose, seize him and confine him in chains and you would take care to prevent him by any such rash act from harming not only himself by also his fellow-passengers. The Government may not be perfect, it may have defects, but I can see in this no valid reason for si [redacted] State and drowning it an g with it.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET

COMMENTS OF FINANCE MEMBER

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay was held on Saturday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, President of the Council, presided, and on the dais on his right and left were seated the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, and the Hon'ble Messrs. J. L. Jenkins and Chaubal respectively. The following additional Members were present:—

The Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Hon'ble Sardar Naharsingbji Ishwarsingbji Thakor of Amed, the Hon'ble Mr. Gulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Mahammad Bhurgi, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, the Hon'ble Mr. George Carmichael, the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal of Broach, the Hon'ble Sardar Purshottamdas Viharidas Desai, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Syed Ali El Edroos, the Hon'ble Mr. Siddhanath Daondey Garud, the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Rufus Greaves, the Hon'ble Major J. Jackson, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi, the Hon'ble Sardar Shambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrav, Raja of Malegaon, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Yashavantrav Trimbak Mirikar, the Hon'ble Sardar Davur Kaikhosro Edulji Modi of Surat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, the Hon. Sardar Goopooswamy Viziarungum Mudliar, the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, the Hon'ble Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Pratt, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Kohner Rodda, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harrilal Setalvad, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed Alahando Yusif Shah, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharpe, the Hon'ble Surgeon General H. W. Stevenson; the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestonji Vakil, the Hon'ble Sardar Lakhamganda Basavprabhu Sar Desai of Vantmuri, the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu De Pomeroy Webb.

The proceedings opened with the making of the oath or solemn affirmation by new additional members, who then took their seats.

Briefly addressing the Council, H. E. the President explained the procedure which would be adopted. The budget statement would not as hitherto be considered as a whole, but would be taken in separate sections under its different heads on each of these members of Council would make explanatory remarks, and no discussion would be allowed except on resolutions of which notice had been given.

The answers to the questions put by the honourable members were then read and will be found in other columns.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, in presenting the Financial Statement to the Council, said:—I think it will be convenient that I should begin by explaining the procedure which it is proposed to adopt. First I shall make a few introductory remarks on the revised Financial Statement as a whole. Then the member in administrative charge of the department concerned will introduce each head of receipts and expenditure relating to his departments. I shall ordinarily take mixed heads, that is to say, heads relating to more than one department, such for instance as scientific and minor departments. No discussion is admissible under the rules on any head with reference to which a resolution is not on the agenda. The introduction of the various heads will proceed one by one until a head is reached with reference to which a resolution has been entered. After the introductory remarks opportunity will be given for moving and discussing such resolution. The remaining heads will be dealt with in the same way.

Your Excellency—As the Council is aware we have this year introduced a wholly new procedure in dealing with the Budget. Early in January a Committee of the Council, of which half the members were elected and half nominated, was appointed to consider the provisional Budget proposals of the Government. The Committee was furnished with a comprehensive list of the principal fresh items of expenditure which had been proposed and was invited to criticise the proposals, and to make any others which occurred to it in modification or substitution. The proposals, for increase of expenditure which recommended themselves to the Committee, were few and trifling. They were three in number, namely, Rs. 4,000 for improved reporting in the Council, a thing most urgently required in view of the extempore speaking which will be required in our deliberations; Rs. 30,000 for training teachers and establishing normal schools in the mofussil, and a similar Rs. 18,000 for a similar purpose in the City of Bombay and Rs. 15,000 to provide for the increase of Municipal rates on Government property in Bombay. On the other hand reductions in expenditure were large and nearly 8 lakhs were taken out of the provisional proposals in order to bring our recurring expenditure within our revenues, and to secure a substantial balance. The Committee showed commendable judgment and prudence in agreeing to these most unpalatable reductions, which were unavoidable if our financial position was to be brought into an unassailably sound and satisfactory condition. As Chairman of the Committee I may be allowed to express my warm sense of the entirely reasonable nature of the criticisms and suggestions offered by the unofficial members, and the generally harmonious and businesslike character of the proceedings. All the proposals of the Committee were accepted by Government and up-to-date no modifications have been made in them by the Government of India. So far the new procedure may I think be considered to have worked in a highly satisfactory manner.

WILL HAVE TO SLOW THE PACE.

The resolutions now tabled for discussion are few in number and of a most reasonable description. I venture to hope that the general result of our proceedings will be to show that although we should all like to have a great deal more money to spend on the many urgent needs of the Province the way in which Government are disposing of the resources at their command gives no ground for dissatisfaction to this Council, that the money is being wisely allotted to objects calculated to advance the progress and prosperity of their presidency. Regarding the general aspect of the Budget and the financial situation, I do not think I need do more than call attention to the general remarks on pages 12 to 14 of the revised Financial Statement. At the end of the coming financial year we shall, if our proposals are carried into effect, have increased our expenditure by 36 per cent. over the sum spent in 1904-05, that is to say, at the rate of more than 5 per cent. per annum. It is only too likely now that we have to slow down the pace. But I confidently believe that we shall not be obliged to make any inconvenient or sudden retrenchments so long as we escape the calamity of severe famine.

I now proceed to the first head of the estimates, namely Refunds. This head calls for no remarks. The second head Assignments and Compensations is one from the discussion of which we are precluded by the rules.

The third head, Land Revenue is, one of our most important heads and I shall make a few observations on it. If Hon. members will turn to pages 10 and 11 of the amended draft Financial Statements, they will notice the extreme fluctuations to which the receipts under this the most important head of our revenues is liable. Thus in 1904-05 we obtained only 85,10 under this head, while in the current year we hope to receive no less than 210,85. The first of these two years was one of extreme scarcity and the last is the present fine year. The fluctuation, of course, represents the operation of our system of suspensions and remissions. The figures also show the true extent of expansion under the head. Thus in the year 1905-06 our settlement standard of receipts which was based on the revenue estimates of the year was 192 lakhs. In that year, however, we actually obtained only 177 lakhs. In the following year we recouped and obtained 209 the next two years were poor ones and gave us only 182 and 181 lakhs. During the current year and next year, as we hope, we shall again recoup. The average result over the seven years 1905-06 to 1910-11 will be a little over 194 lakhs per annum, an advance of only 2 lakhs, as compared with the settlement figure, or less on the average than half a lakh per annum or say 1-4 per cent. In other words, during these six years the land revenue, taking good and bad years together, is little better than satisfactory. Now the settlement figure is a little below the total of our current demand unaffected by deductions for remissions and suspensions. In other words, on this series of six years we have collected rather less than the assessment to which we are entitled under the revenue settlements.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

Nothing can show more convincingly the leniency which is observed in the collection of the land revenue. I do not for a moment demand that the leniency is misplaced. It is out of the question to be severe at a time when the country is still engaged in recovery from a succession of bad seasons beginning with two severe famines. But what is easy for the ryats is serious for our Seance, and I think that fact should be borne in mind before Government are pressed on general grounds to show even greater leniency by abstaining from revenue of suspended revenue in good years and still more from by remitting unauthorised arrears which accrue after full allowance has been made for vicissitudes of season by means of suspensions and remissions. On the expenditure side none of the items call for remark except perhaps the Rs. 27,000 provided for the regarding of the mamlatdars. Our scheme has, I am glad to say, been sanctioned by the Government of India. It provides an increase of appointments in the higher and a decrease in the lower grades, thus improving the prospects of promotion of perhaps the hardest work set of officers in the service of Government.

The receipt side of the next heads, stamps is excluded from discussion and the expenditure side calls for no remarks. The head, excise, is administered by my hon., colleague, Mr. Jenkins. Before, however, I give way to him I should like to point out from the purely financial point of view that there are decided signs of the receipts under this head approaching the stationary stage. Thus beginning with the year 1905-06 we find the receipts stood at 714 34. In the next year they show a rise of 274, in the next of 7,75, in the next of 230, in the next (the current year) of 177, and for the year 1910-11 we expect a rise of only 1,12. Thus, since the year 1906-07, the annual increase is a steadily diminishing quantity. The probability is that before long it will have reached vanishing point. This will, perhaps, be a matter of congratulation to the temperance reformer, but it can be must also be a matter of anxiety to the finance member who is charged with providing for the satisfaction of the means to meet a steadily expanding expenditure. Further comments under this head will be made by my hon. colleague.

EXCISE POLICY.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins, speaking on Excise finances said:—This head of revenue contributes a very substantial proportion of both the Provincial and Imperial revenue. The revenue is equally shared and the figures given in our statement show only half of the actual receipts obtained. The expenditure is also divided. I will now touch upon the local heads which are entered in the statement. In the first place we have the licences and distillery fees, duties for the sale of liquors and drugs. These heads include the duty on country liquor and the fees for tapping toddy trees and other miscellaneous items. The policy of this Government is and always has been to obtain the greatest possible revenue with the least possible consumption, a great weapon in our hands for that purpose is the still head duty on liquor. That duty has been considerably raised several times during the last five years in Bombay City and in many of the districts. I am glad to say that at last there are signs that the object we are seeking to obtain is being achieved for us. Last year there was an increasing tendency to a lower consumption, when there is a considerable increase the still head duty is immediately raised, and it is to that I think we may attribute the state of equilibrium which my Hon. colleague has described. I do not think, however, that there will be any increase in the excise revenue in future, though it is probable there will be a temporary increase due, partly to the increase in the rates of duty, and partly, if we are fortunate to the consistent and steady growth of urban and industrial centres. The revenue from excise on opium is derived from a duty of Rs. 700 per chest levied on every chest imported for local consumption into the Bombay Presidency. This source of revenue appears to fluctuate considerably. But the use of opium, I am glad to say, is very much less used than it used to be in Gujerat, and its place is being taken by tea, which I think, everybody will be glad to hear. Next, Government purchased opium and sells it to the retail vendor at a price as far as possible to yield a small profit. Next I come to the duty on bhang, ganja and charas. I think there can be no doubt whatever that the use of these three drugs is altogether deterious and for that reason we have placed an exceedingly high duty upon them. These duties are Re. 1 per maund for bang, Rs. 5 per maund for ganja and churus being an article of export we were afraid to raise the duty thereon higher than Rs. 8 a seer. These rates I need hardly say are very much higher than in former years, in fact the rate for bang is several times as large, and the result is, we are raising a very substantial revenue. The rate on which is a very noxious drug per seer is now what it was formerly per maund. The result of this policy is, we are obtaining a moderate revenue of Rs. 3,000 on a very small consumption, under the heading fires, confiscations and miscellaneous, there are small incidental increases. On the expenditure side of the Budget there will be no considerable increase this year, but I draw attention to the fact that within the last five years that cost of establishment has increased from two lakhs to four lakhs. But the establishment has been very considerably improved and a very great part of the increased revenue is due to the increased efficiency of the administration under the conditions I have mentioned. I think the revenue may be viewed, if not with satisfaction, without any serious qualms of conscience and with mild approval.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie said: The next heading is Assessed Taxes. The receipt side is excluded from discussion under the rules. The expenditure side calls for no remark.

Forests. This is a department in which I am glad to say the receipts are steadily expanding. It is true that we expect a slight set-back during the coming year, but that is due to the cessation of certain windfall receipts on account of the sale of teak growing in occupied numbers principally in the Thana district. Government as the Council are aware have the right to the teak in the number lanos. The constant interference with the people involved by the assertion of it led Government to decide to drop their claim for the future, and to clear the existing teak giving the occupiers twenty per cent. of the proceeds and the right to all the after growth. Our receipt estimate therefore means that without any sale proceeds of teak we get next year rather less than the inflated receipts of the current year and more than we have had in any other year. There can be no doubt that more especially in the Southern division we are likely to get increased revenues from our forests which in that part of the country are an immensely valuable property. And I should like to explain that this additional revenue does not come by restricting privileges, or placing pressure on the people. It is derived solely from the increasing demand for and better prices obtained from our exploitable produce, such as timber and fuel. Teak and other high class timbers for building purposes, the less valuable timber for sleepers etc. and fuel are all rising in price. The time will come, when the Forest Department so often held up to odium, will receive the plaudits and thanks of the public as being imtrumental in maintaining the only reserve of timber and fuel, which are to be found in the country. Only in the forests broadly speaking is any attempt made at keeping the exploitation of produce within what is technically termed the possibility, that is to say the reproductive capacity of the land, elsewhere the process is one of reckless denudation. The charcoal merchant for instance comes along and the occupant agrees without a qualm to allow him to make a clean sweep of all the wood in occupancy making no provision for future generations. On the expenditure side attention is drawn in the statement to the large provision for reorganisation for establishments. In no department is a measure if the kind more urgently required. The general direction of the reorganisation has taken it to give the forest guards who there can be no doubt were wretchedly underpaid something line a living wage, thus reducing at any rate the temptation to corruption and living on the people. The increase in number of low paid subordinates has been carefully restricted to the force in dispensable to maintain conservation with any resemblance to efficiency. The higher branches are being regarded and better paid in order to secure a better class of men and more efficient supervision. Regarding the herd registration I have no remarks to make. With regard to interest receipt side, as there is a resolution on this subject I will refrain from making remarks, except that the 6 per cent. rate is in my opinion not only reasonable but is necessary in order to enable Government to make two ends meet over these loans transactions. The expenditure side excluded from discussion.

RATES OF INTEREST.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved the following resolution, which stood in his name:—

"That the Council recommends that under "Interest," the rate of interest on advances to cultivators be reduced to 5 per cent. and that a corresponding reduction be made in the receipts under that head in the Budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai in moving the resolution said that in November 1908 the rules regarding the making of loans to agriculturists were amended by this Government with the approval of the Government of India, and it was resolved to charge interest at the rate of 6 1-4 per cent. instead of 5 per cent., the rate was thus increased by 25 per cent. The Government had in that resolution provided for the reduction of the rate in particular cases recommended by the Commissioners, but the practice seemed to be to charge the full rate. Mr. Lallubhai proceeded to say that as Government could raise any amount of money at 3 1-2 per cent. and as it could not be their intention to make any profit on of advances to the cultivators, the value of the use of money advanced should be kept down at 3 1-2 per cent. In the case of Government advance to the ryots the management expenses practically came to nothing. Opinion was likely to differ regarding the percentage that should be considered sufficient as provision against loss on account of bad debts. He learnt from the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael that Government had not been able to recover a large proportion of such advances and he should thank him to give the exact figures to the Council. This difficulties in recovery might be due to lax inquiries in the beginning, to the weak financial state of the agriculturists on account of the last big famine and the following bad years, to the remissions of the local authorities or to the recalcitrancy of the cultivators. The first and second causes, if they existed, could be removed by the Government. The Government had sufficient powers to bring recalcitrant agriculturists to book. The last three years had been years of bumper crops and high prices, and the agriculturists had time to recover from the bad effects of the past scanty years, and therefore even if there existed cogent reasons for making large provision against bad debts in 1908, there did not seem to exist any such necessity now; and the question of reduction of the rate of interest on agricultural advances deserved to be reconsidered. The speaker then detailed the scheme he and his friend the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey had submitted regarding the starting of a central Agricultural Bank, and appealed to Government to give their most careful consideration to the question of reducing the rate of interest. He hoped that before the next budget was framed, the rules would be amended and the rate of interest on advances to agriculturists be reduced.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Parekh seconding the resolution said that he considered that most of the losses referred to in recovering the money advanced resulted from the conditions on which the advances were made. He thought the present rate of interest very much retarded the progress of agriculture in the Presidency. He would therefore vote in favour of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael: The Honourable Member seemed to consider with regard to his matter Government ought to be able to run his business on the same lines and with the same minute care which a local moneylender would be required to give to his financial operations. There can be no doubt that we have not been able to give it the amount of attention that it requires, but the system come in times of emergency and really grew upon us. The system was started in 1881-2 and the circumstances were not such as to permit of full and adequate care being given to it. But that has since been remedied and measures of reform have been taken. The figures for the last ten years show conclusively that the business not quite what the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai seemed to think. It is quite true as the Hon'ble gentleman has pointed out that a great part of the expenditure is due to that which was incurred in famine years. But leaving that out of account altogether there is no doubt whatever that the figures give no serious warning that measures should be taken to put the matter on a sound footing. I would ask the Council that this increased rate is as matter of necessity, and will really help to promote the welfare of the people whose benefit is desired. We have to deal with the average cultivator who very often has a very scanty income indeed. Often after only very short inquiry we have to give him help, and we cannot that the act is worked properly at the time. But still in the interests of the cultivators in general I think these tariffs are of the greatest possible advantage.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibb: With regard to the system of accounts if you keep the interest on agricultural loans the same as it is on advances for land improvements it is a very great convenience for account purposes. It is also convenient to have the rate at 6 1-4 per cent. and not 5 per cent. because 6 1-4 per cent is one anna in the rupee. This question has been thrashed out departmentally in committees and a great deal of trouble has been expended on getting the best possible accounts system for these takavi accounts. This system in some cases might not always be regidly followed but one must remember that mamlatdars and mamlatdars' clerks are not expect in keeping accounts. Both the mover and seconder of this resolution come from what has frequently been called the garden of Western India. In the country I allude to in Gujerat you frequently borrow at the rate of 6 per cent., but such a man does not want loans from Government. I think every landholder even from that part of the country and every revenue officer will agree with that saving the rate of interest for the ordinary cultivator averages 8 per cent. and ranges from 12 per cent to other districts in the Deccan—every revenue officer will agree with me that cultivator does not care two-pence whether he pays 5 per cent. or 6 1-4.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joshi supported the amendment. He said that the Presidency had undergone cycle of unfavourable seasons, and it was just emerging from these bad seasons, and it would therefore be hard on the cultivators to maintain the present high rate of interest. These cultivators were, owing to the bad seasons, not able even to pay back the sums advanced to them, and therefore it would be simply hard on them to charge them the present rate of interest.

ELASTICITY IN COLLECTION.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie: I cannot help saying that I was sorry to hear the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai and the Hon. Mr. Parekh on this subject, because I thought that the matter had been fully explained to them in Committee and they had accepted it. It had been recommended that a raised rate of interest would give an opening to us to see that there was greater elasticity in the collection of takavi. I remember well Sir Edward Nicholson saying "I should like to see a few bad debts." It is quite true that in famine times we have enormous bad debts. It is also true that in ordinary times in the old 5 per cent. times we have had very few bad debts, but the conclusion that we and the Government of India drew from this was that this effect had been produced by our being too harsh in collection, and that it is necessary to observe greater elasticity. One of the principal objections to land improvements is, as this Council knows well, the instability of land revenue in a country like the Deccan you never know how your land will appreciate. Even if it starts well, in two or three years it may go up. For of that kind it may be necessary for us to allienate or make exceedingly liberal terms with the poorer people. There is another point. Our system has already been liberalised and the recovery of takavi is subject to suspension in the same way as the recovery of land revenue; and I am bound to say from my experience of land revenue suspensions and remissions shews that we do not get back the whole of our money. I am quite sure with a reasonably elastic system we must allow very liberally in the future for bad debts even in fairly bad years, and of course in famine years we might lose very large sums at one time. There is one point which the hon member omitted to point out with regard to advances from central banks. The central bank is going to advance its money to a co-operative credit society and the society lends to the cultivator, but that is altogether different from our advances. The co-operative credit societies of the Presidency have worked it out by experience and have found that they must take about 9 3-8 per cent. In other provinces they charge a great deal more. There is only one class of cultivator who pays us anything like that rate of interest. I mean those on the Nira Canal, and they pay 9 per cent. So you will see that there is a great difference between lending to co-operative credit societies and lending duals. We find it very difficult to find money for the purpose we require and it will be quite impossible to accept the resolution of the hon. member unless he can point out to us how we can find the money which would be lost if the resolution, were accepted in the Council. We should want something like a lakh of rupees, not non-recurring, but recurring because it is proposed to make this reduction permanent. Financially, therefore, I am quite against this resolution, but it is not on financial grounds principally that I oppose it. If it was on that ground alone that I opposed it I might have agreed to postpone the matter for another year. But I consider the arrangement is exceedingly moderate and I oppose the resolution because I think it is necessary to place our takavi transactions on a sound and business-like footing lest it should appear to be philanthropy; and if Government continues to make such a large amount of bad debts they cannot afford to reduce the rate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai in reply said that in view of the observations made by the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, he would not press the resolution. As to the remark made by the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie that he (the speaker) should suggest the means of raising the revenue in place of the money which would be lost if the resolution were carried, he (the speaker), thought that the Government which had a large machinery at its disposal could do it better than an individual like him. He however would not press the resolution though he hoped the Government would reconsider the matter. He asked his Excellency's permission to withdraw the resolution.

The permission asked for was granted, and the resolution was withdrawn.

LOCAL ALLOWANCES.

Sir John Muir Mackenzie: The next heading is General Administration. The item on account of local allowances to certain establishments in Bombay, Karachi and Bandra is the subject of a resolution. I will not anticipate the reply that we have to make to that resolution beyond saying that the extra allowances are in aid of comparatively low-paid officers, and are absolutely necessary in order to enable them to meet the extra expense of living.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that the Governor-in-Council be pleased to disallow the local or house rent allowances to certain officers and establishments in superior service employed in Bombay, Bandra and Karachi.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh said that this matter was mentioned before the Finance Committee of the Council, but as the general opinion of the Committee seemed to be against discontinuing the allowance, he did not press it. The matter was now before the Council. It was a question of a large expenditure of the recurring sort. This resolution referred to the item of Rs. 93,000 which had been referred to in clause C of para. 14 of the revised financial statement. It might not affect the whole of the Rs. 93,000 as the sum included the allowance to the peons in the city of Bombay, who were excluded from the resolution. At the same time the Rs. 93,000 did not represent the full increase in the annual expenditure inasmuch as the estimate was based on the basis of the allowance commencing not at the beginning, but later in the year. If they compared expenditure of ten years ago with the present, they would be surprised at the very large increase, and he thought it was necessary that some check should be laid against this increase. Again there had been a crying want of money in a number of directions. He instanced the cause of primary education which he said they could not advance, as they wished it should be, owing to want of funds. The same difficulty stood in the way of secondary education, and the result was that in the absency of good secondary schools a large number of boys went to institutions where the teaching was not satisfactory from the point of view either of general or moral education. Then there was the question of village sanitation. Taking all these circumstances into consideration he thought the increase should be postponed until money had been found for the deserving objects he had mentioned.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael: I understand that the objection which has given rise to the resolution which has just been moved does not refer to the amount of the allowances, but refers in the first place to the provision that has been proposed on exactly similar lines with regard to the clerks in Government service who have been debarred from the employment of the allowances already granted on the small and technical grounds that they were not clerks also for school teachers many of them Government servants on low salaries. The provision for this item in the budget is Rs. 94,000 for local allowances to clerks serving in Bombay which has been drawn since 1908.

The second is for Rs. 24,725 for an allowance proposed to be given to certain employes in Bombay who were excluded from the benefit of the allowance sanctioned for the clerical establishments on the technical ground only that they were not clerks. The third is an item of Rs. 2,319 for allowances proposed to be given to clerks in Bandra. The fourth is an item of nearly Rs. 23,798 for allowance to establishments in Karachi.

The last is for Rs. 36,420 for house rent allowances to certain gazetted officers serving in Bombay. The figures have been extracted from the various heads of expenditure under which the charges fall and do not include the harce debitable to Imperial revenues. Taking the clerical establishments first, the whole question regarding them has been fully investigated, and I may summarise the results of enquiry by saying that the scale of pay which had not been revised since 1865-70 was found to be quite inadequate in view of the rise in the prices of food stuffs and house rent, and of the improvement in the style of living. It was clearly shown as a very moderate estimate that prices had risen by about 20 per cent. or even more in Bombay and rents by more and that there was no immediate prospect of any decrease. It was evident that the more lowly paid clerks could not on the old pay live decently and compatibly with their self respect in the style there were accustomed to without serious privation, and that the services of promising young men were frequently lost to Government by their accepting more attractive openings elsewhere. To remedy this state of affairs was urgently necessary and the method adopted was as economical as was compatible with the efficiency of the service being maintained. If the resolution was carried into effect it will cut off allowances that have been drawn since 1908, and cause very much more distress and disappointment then if they had more been granted. Turning to the allowances proposed for gazetted officers hereto, a very elaborate investigation has been made into the question of house rent in Bombay as it affects those officers. The position generally was this. The difficulty which officers in Bombay felt in obtaining suitable house accommodation at a reasonable cost was steadily growing in intensity and officers on comparatively low pay could not face the cost of living in Bombay and even those on higher pay were reluctant to accept appointments here. To such an extent this became a source of serious embarassment to the administration that in recent years the acceleration of the rate at which rents in Bombay are being enhanced rendered it imperative necessary to. It was not merely a local difficulty but was felt in Calcutta and Rangoon and the Government of India decided that it was a question which must be seriously tackled in the interests of good administration. A scheme was worked out for Calcutta and on the lines approved for this city the scheme has been worked out, and proposals have been made for Bombay. It does not not benefit those whose pay has recently been fixed in view of the changed conditions, it equalizes many anomalies and inequalities and it is strictly limited by conditions to the occasions when the allowance are actually required I would earnestly ask this Council to determine that the provision that has been made is absolutely necessary and should not be withdraw.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joshi seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rodda spoke against the resolution.

THE CASE IN BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins: The Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael has given the details of the expenditure which has been projected. Perhaps I may be permitted to give some general view of it. The Hon'ble Mr Parekh said "Probably expenses have increased in Bombay. I congratulate him upon his observance. He also says when people are required to serve in Bombay, it is merely a condition of their service and they must put up with it. He also said that it applies to retired officers in Bombay, and they have to put up with it." In the same way a policeman knows what he is in for, and I suppose when he gets injured or shot, the hon'ble member would say it is merely a condition of service, and Government would be entitled not to make any provision. No, Government cannot treat their servants in this way. If Government wish to have trustworthy, loyal and efficient servants, they must treat them liberally or, they will get such bad service as to be completely useless and a curse to the country. We could, of course, get officers to serve for nothing! I have dealt with a very large number of these people, and have examined, I suppose, some fifty of them and know what they have to spend, and I can assure the hon'ble member that it is very hard for them to live in Bombay, in fact it is almost impossible, and if these allowances were taken away it would make it quite impossible. I will say, if I may use a familiar expression that the Hon'ble Mr. Rodda has hit the nail on the head. Whenever we want to get an officer to come into Bombay from the district, it is a genuine difficulty to find a man who is willing to come. When he does come he is generally in a state of discontent, and spends all his time in writing appeals to his superiors to transfer him. Is it not necessary that the work should be done satisfactorily and is it not necessary that the work should be done as well in Bombay? If it is, and we want to maintain administrative effeciency in all branches, these charges are most essential and necessary, and I do not think Government can assent to this abandonment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh said that this was not a matter that depended upon the question of expenditure alone. His argument was that there were better objects, which starved owing to want of funds, which should be first attended to.

The resolution, being put to the vote, was rejected.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal explained the item relating to the appointment of an additional judge of the High Court and other items.

POLICE AND EDUCATION CHARGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins: Under the heading of Police, on the receipt side, we have a sum of about four lakhs which represents the principal services for which demands are made and which does not require any comment. The expenditure on these has been growing by leaps and bounds during the last five years. In 1904-05 the expenditure, including alienated, representing loan grants, were a little over 58 lakhs; in the Budget for the ensuing year the amount will be very nearly 90 lakhs. That will be a very considerable increase. A new staff of investigating officers will be created, the pay of the rank and file has been increased, new clothing for the men has been purchased and provision has been made for the better training both of the officers and men. All these have cost a very great deal of money. The Government of India has already given us a grant of about 16 lakhs. They have also held out to us the hope that the grant will be increased to 20 laghs, that is to say, if they carry out their intention we shall get an additional grant of three or four lakhs. For this year the Government of India have not been able to make that additional grant. We have been to the limit of our resources, and we have been obliged therefore to confine ourselves to the provision of a sum of Rs. 46,000 for certain reforms, and we have now provided for a sum of Rs. 35,000 for other reforms. I am afraid, however, we have not got to the end of the business. A great deal has been done, but much more still remains. Schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration, which will probably result in an expenditure of ten lakhs or even more. This expenditure is necessary to put the police of this Presidency in a state of efficiency and to carry out thoroughly and completely all the reforms which are required. We have not been able to make any provision for this purpose but we must be content with what we can get. There is a probability that expenditure will have still further to increase; it will necessitate some husbanding of our resources and we must not spend any thing we are not absolutely obliged to spend.

The next item is Ports and Pilotage. In ordinary the receipts representing payments for pilot services have been considerably in excess of the expenditure. This year there is only a small excess of one lakh, due to the expenditure on the steamer "Jhelum" which is used for service on the Indus. But for this there would have been a bigger surplus.

I now come to the head, which seems to excite more interest than all the rest together, Education. The special features of the financial statement have been so fully described in the statement itself that it is unnecessary for me to enter into any lengthy explanation. I will however refer to matters which appear to me to deserve some special attention. A very great increase in the expenditure has been due mainly to the further provision made for primary education. The pay of the teachers will be further improved and we have made extremely good progress with the scheme initiated at two years ago. We propose to devote Rs. 48,000 to opening new primary schools, in addition to the one lakh provided this year. The increase in the number of schools involves other expenditure which is very necessary, because if you increase your schools you have to make greater provision for their maintenance and for a greater number of teachers. Again, if you have a greater number of schools you must have a greater number of inspectors, because if you have not efficient inspection you will not have efficient schools. We have therefore provided Rs. 40,000 for the employment of additional inspectors. The position of headmaster in the secondary schools is one which has long required consideration. Last year we made provision for this, but the item was cut out of the Budget, owing to the general reduction made by the Government of India on education. We were therefore not able to carry out our plans, but this year we are in a position to do so. But as a resolution on the subject will be proposed presently, I will say no more about it. It will be noted with satisfaction that the Government of India have renewed their grant for University education. It is to be rejected that the Bombay Corporation have not been able to utilise the grant of Rs. 1,40,000 for the provision of additional school houses, but the grant has been renewed for the ensuing year. The accommodation provided by the Corporation is sufficient for only a small faction of the children in Bombay, who are of school-going age. It seems to me it will be necessary for the Corporation of Bombay to regard their responsibilities in the matter of primary education very much more seriously than they have hetherto done. In conclusion, I would point out that the cost of education under this head has risen in the five years from 1904-5 from Rs. 22,93,000 to Rs. 50,60,000 provided in the Budget for next year. There are many things no donut, which might be done and which we have not done, but I think we have reason on the whole to be greatly satisfied with the rate of progress.

The following resolutions which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Sirdar Moodliar were ruled out of order:—

"That his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to place a sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for the furtherance of moral instruction in High Schools and Colleges. That Government may be pleased to allot Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of providing physical education in primary schools."

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends that the provision under education for raising the grading of headmasters of seconday schools be omitted, and that in localities where strong private or aided secondary High Schools exist Government withdraw from the field of seconday education."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said that the subject of the resolution was not to come in the way of promotion of head-masters. He thought the cause of education would be much advanced if the Government withdrew from the field of secondary education and left it to private schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vishindas spoke against the resolution. He said that the public far from objecting to Government schools asked for more of them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rodda said that the pay of head-masters of High Schools should not be less than Rs. 400 per month, if they wanted to get efficient teachers. At the present time there existed no greater need than that of entrusting the instruction of their boys to responsible men. And therefore he would vote against any motion that might come in the way of increasing the pay of head-masters.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought the resolution was out of order at the Budget discussion. This motion was not a budget resolution but a question of policy of the highest importance. It was not the first time that this question had been raised in this Council. It had been raised some years ago, when he had said that there was no question more difficult to decide than that of private versus Government Schools. That resolution was negatived. Private enterprise in this direction was commendable, but the time had not yet come when Government could withdraw from the field of secondary education without prejudicing the interests of that education. In the time of Lord Reay, the Government High School at Ahmednaggar was made over to missionaries. An injustice was thus done to Ahmednaggar, and the feeling was so much against this, that the Governor himself gave some assurance that if possible that mischief would be remedied. He (the speaker) did not know why the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai had now come forward to subvert that policy. The question of secondary education was not a small one which could be settled by a cursory discussion like this. He advised the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai to withdraw the resolution.

H. E. the President: With regard to the question of order, the first part of the resolution is quite in order, but with regard to the second part, I am in doubt, but in view of the mover's declaration that he desired a statement of policy I would suggest that the whole resolution be withdrawn.

The Hon Mr. Dallabhai accepted the suggestion and withdrew his resolution.

The following resolution, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Joshi was ruled out of order:—

"That, in view of the rapid and steady progress of the Mining Industry in the country, the Council is of opinion that the time has arrived for making provision for instruction in mining and economic Geology, and recommends the creation of a chair for that subject at the College of Science, Poona, at an annual charge of about Rs. 25,000."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr. Jenkins: I will now come to the heading Medical. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 20,40,000 in 1904-5 to Rs. 30.19,000 which is the sum provided for the ensuing year, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. The increase in the cost of establishment is due to the improvements in the pay of civil medical assistants at a cost of 25 lakhs and there have also been increase under the heading Grants to Hospitals and Dispensaries, under which is the grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Mission Hospital at Poona which is the subject of a resolution. These grants I have seen entered in the Budget with a great deal of satisfaction and I should say I think we have done quite right in assisting these dispensaries. The medical skill available in these despensaries may not be of a very high order but for common ailments they are extremely useful and necessary and in my opinion in no other way could such a large amount of human suffering be relieved at so little cost. With egard to the provisions of pure water supplies we have made large grants, including five lakhs to Poona, a little over two lakhs to Nasik and other smaller grants. In these cases these grants are further instalments of the total amounts Government has undertaken to supply. We hope your resources permit that we shall be able to continue these grants until every town in the Presidency has a pure water supply as there is hardly any other measure which we could take in hand and which would do so much to the promotion of the health of the people. The current year's provisions for the revision of the staff of the Grant Medical College (Rs. 25,000), and Rs. 12,000 for the transfer of the Civil duties of the P. M. O. in Sind to the Civil Surgeon at Nasik, are repeated in this Budget for the ensuing year. And then there is a grant which will give satisfaction to Mahomedans generally, namely, that for the provision of a structure to serve as a shelter for Hajis in Bombay. Government have provided a costly sight in Bombay for the purpose and a building is now being erected upon it through the generosity of Mr. Hajee Ismail.

GRANT TO MISSION HOSPITAL BUILDING

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that the Governor-in-Council be pleased to disallow the sum of Rs. 20,000 being the amount of grant for 1910-11 to the Mission Hospital Building at Poona."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh said that in moving the resolution he did not make light of the help which the efforts of the missionaries gave in providing for the intellectual needs and the moral improvements of the people. But he objected to Government grant being made to institutions that carried on the work of proselytising the people. He remembered an incident, in which a lady from this city endowed an hospital and put it under missionary management. The latter used it for proselytising purposes, and when questioned they replied by asking what they had taken it up for if not for that purpose. He was therefore against making any state grant to institutions that carried on the work of proselytising the people.

The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Nariman said he would vote against the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vakil paid a tribute to the excellent medical work done by missionaries.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Proctor: I can speak very highly of the work carried on at our mission hospital. It was started some years ago and it has filled a long felt want in Poona. The movement for the extension of the building is needed, and I think Government ought to assist. It is a work done for humanity's sake, it has relieved a lot of suffering. Already it has received a great deal of assistance and should receive more.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins:—It seems to me that as the resolution has not received very much support in the Council it is perhaps hardly necessary for me to say anything more about it and after the testimony which has been given by Dr. Nariman and others I think there will be no doubt left in the minds of the Council that the institution is a beneficent one and is thoroughly deserving of support. Altogether a part from that as far as goverment the public are concerned these devoted people render the most highly skilled services for nothing to the poor and helpless for the love of God and their kind. But there is one point to which I might refer, that of prorelytism. It must be perfectly well known to everybody that these people do hope that indirectly they may produce some effect on the minds of the people. Undoubtedly they do hope by examples of kindness and good will that some of these people may come round to their religious views, but the Hon. Mr. Parekh's resolution would deprive thousands of people of medical because perhaps there is a chance, that a very few patients may by the example of these people become Christians. I therefore think that the Council ought to reject the resolution and give the grant.

The Hon'ble Sardar Moodliar was in favour of continuing the grant.

H. E. the President: I might inform the mover of this resolution that I have visited the Hospital in question and I was very much struck with the good work that was being done there and I said how handicapped they were for want of space. I therefore think that the increased grant to enable them to do their work properly is a legitimate them, and I am quite certain Government would never have considered the grant it it had thought that the primary object of those in charge was to proselytise their patients. As the Hon. Mr. Jenkins has said it is their wish, and a natural and right wish, that they should bring influence to hear on the people, but this is not their primary object, which is to relieve suffering and it is to enable them to do this that the grant is recommended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh wished to withdraw the resolution.

The permission asked for was however not granted, and the resolution being put to the vote was rejected.

SCIENCE AND FARMING.

Sir John Muir Mackenzie: The next head is Scientific and Minor Departments. The only large items of expenditure on which I need make remarks are those connected with the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, and the purchase of the land on which the Chharodi Farm is situated. The items concerned with the agricultural department are efficiently detailed in the statement. The heavy expenditure in the Veterinary Department is necessitated in order that it may attract men from the College, and even now it is doubtful whether the terms are liberal enough. We also provide on a scale sufficient to enable the number of veterinary dispensaries to be considerably increased. The purchase of the site of the Chharodi Farm is necessitated owing to the difficulty of arranging satisfactory terms of lease. The farm was recently visited by me in company with the Supdt. of the C. V. D. and Major Joslem Principal of our Veterinary College, whose sudden death has been so great a loss to us. The work being done is decidedly satisfactorily. It has veritably served to prevent something like the total extinction of one of the finest breeds of cattle in India. There are three successive generations of cattle now to be seen on the farm, and the improvement in size and quality is remarkable. The bulls bred on the farm are distributed to the Local Boards and some breeders, on easy terms. There is no doubt that if we sold them in the open market they would fetch far higher prices. But if we did there would be many of them taken away from Gujerat and the express object with which the farm is maintained would be frustrated.

Superannuation.—The only observation I have to make on this head is to draw attention to the steadily increasing burden of this charge which grows at the rate of more than a lakh per annum.

The Hon'ble Sardar Moodliar withdrew the following resolution which stood in his name:—That Government may be pleased to place a lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Agricultural Department for the purpose of purchasing improved agricultural implements to be supplied to the Demonstration Farms to be started at important taluka towns with a view to demonstrate their use to the cultivators and to lend the same to them when convenient at a nominal charge."

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins: Printing and stationery is a matter which has given a very great deal of trouble in administration. There is hardly any part of the expenditure which is so difficult to estimate the present increase is due to the supply of stores, typewriters principally and stationery for offices. As the work increases, of course, the offices must increase. On this head during the last five years the expenditure has gone up from Rs. 11,16,000 to Rs. 13,29,000. Nothing has been done that is unnecessary and considering all the circumstances, I consider the increase is not excessive. Last year we did very well and got the great part of the work done at the Press. And experience has shown that although it may appear a cheaper way to get the work done at the Bombay Presses the result would have been more costly than doing the printing at our own Press. But I think I may say the matter receives the very closest attention of Government and any tendency to increase under this head will be very carefully scrutinised.

IRRIGATION.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie: The next heads are Irrigation and Civil Works. With regard to irrigation, the only remark I have to make on this head is that it finally illustrates the inconvenience of having expenditure directed instead of being wholly Provincial. We now particularly desirous of spending more on embankments in Sind. The expenditure is regardrd as of vital necessity to prevent breeches and the consequent heavy loss and both to the people and in crops, and to get in assessment, as well as heavy expenditure in stopping breeches after which also the construction of loops and strengthening works became unavoidable. We ate prevented incurring that expenditure we desired because the Government of India owing to their financial difficulties had difficulties in finding their share of the money. The consequence is that a tended risk is being run of breeches during the next inundation. If the expenditure had been wholly Provincial we could have incurred it and almost certainly should have done so. I make my remarks on the provision for Protection works, because they came from Imperial and the subject is not therefore relevent to our budget.

Civil Works—under this head I have to observe that we have been compelled by financial exigencies to moderate our progress in the reduction of tolls. We hoped to go at the rate of Rs. 50,000 a year, but this year we have provided for a reduction of only Rs. 25,000.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, the Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee which he named.

In introducing the Bill the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins said:—It is well-known that the work of the Port Trust has been generally increasing for many years past. During the 18 years, which have elapsed since Sir Walter Hughes to whose ability, foresight and knowledge the extension of the Port of Bombay owe so much and whose approaching departure we all regret.—Since Sir Walter Hughes assumed charge of the office 18 years ago, the revenue has almost doubled; great works have been commenced which any one may see indicate the very great expansion of the port. That expansion has not yet come to an end. The necessity to relieve the Chairman of some of his work is very great and it is also undesirable that we must have someone with a knowledge of the work to take charge, while his superior is on leave, and to succeed him if anything arises to create that necessity. Otherwise there was great danger that when Sir Walter Hughes at last relinquished his post, the Government would have no one to take charge of his duties in a satisfactory manner. Some amendments were put on the paper and were handed in on the understanding that the rules of business were suspended and that this bill being of a non-continuous character would be carried through all its stages in one day. But on looking at the bill again, I see that it is one of some length, and that the drafting should receive a little more consideration, than was given it in Council. I shall therefore presently propose that the bill be referred to a Select Committee and those amendments can be more conveniently considered in Select Committee than in Council.

BHAGDARI AND NARWADRI TENURES.

In introducing the Bill further to amend Bombay Act V of 1862, (an act for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Nawadari tenures) Sir John Muir Mackenzie said:—Your Excellency,—The following are the reasons which have induced Government to introduce this Bill. In order to enable him to recover arrears of the revenue, the Collector of Broach deemed it necessary to break up a number of Bhags, thereby reducing the holders of the Bhag lands to the position of ordinary rayats and so enabling him to sell up their lands, if necessary. I am glad to say that the arrears were recovered in the great majority of cases at any rate without recourse being required to forfeiture and sale. When these measures became imminent the majority of the holders of the lands paid up. But at the time vehement complaints were made of the breaking up of the Bhags, which was represented as resulting in the destruction of an ancient tenure, for the preservation of which Government had often in the past professed great anxiety and in pursuance of their protections had actually passed a law namely, the Bombay Act V of 1862. In particular the Bhagdars of a village called Uber petitioned for the restoration of their Bhags. That distinguished officer and friend of Gujerat Sir Frederick Lely, had also recorded his firm opinion that the breaking up of the Bhags was most undesirable on any pretext whatever. The revenue having been recovered, Government determined in pursuance of their time honoured policy and the recommendations of Sir Frederick (whose intimate knowledge of Gujerat and its tenures and of the sentiments of the people with regard to them lent great weight to his views) to reconstitute the Bhags which had been broken up, restore to their former status the people who had so bitterly compained of its invasion. The power of Government to do this under the existing law, however, was doubtful and this little bill was therefore prepared to place that power beyond question.

Recently, however, a complication has arisen, and reports are submitted that the greater number of the villages in which the Bhags have been broken up would prefer not to have them reconstituted. The reasons for this change of face are not altogether clear, and require investigation. But the fact remains that some of the villages including that of Uber to desire reconstitution, Government certainly think that where reconstitution is genuinely desired it should be made legal, and in spite, therefore, of the reports above mentioned, it is proposed to proceed with the Bill, which does not compel any Bhag to be reconstituted against the desire of the Bhagdars.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

HEREDITARS OFFICES ACT.

Sir John Muir Mackenzie, in moving the adoption of a bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act and Mutadars Act, 1887, said:—In moving that this bill be read a first time it seems advisable that I should say a few words in supplement of the statement of objects and reasons. The first provision to which I desire to draw attention is provise (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of the bill. The intention of that provision is to secure that in the devolution of representative vantandarships the rule ordinarily prevailing shall be that of lineal primegeniture. The provision leaves it open for the ordinary rule to be departed from whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the officer holding an inquiry that there is a contrary custom in the vatan, and that was for the name of the nearest heir by proximity to be registered even when he does not happen to be the head of the family by lineal primogeniture. The most familiar case is that illustrated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons where the question of succession lies between the grandson and the brother of the deceased. According to the new provision the succession will be secured in the generality of cases to be grandson. This we believe to have been the intention of the framers of the Vatan Act and to be in accordance with the general sentiment of the country. The decisions of the courts are note quite clear, but on the whole seem to lean to this views. As regard the sentiment I may mention that in the earlier years of my service I had to frame a large number of vatan registers and to decide questions similar to this pretty frequently. I always decided for the grandson, and do not recollect any instance of my dicision being interfered with or even seriously called in question. There have, however, been instances of contrary decisions, largely based upon what I believe to be erroneous views of the law, and in some of these cases the registering officer has given succession to the brother, even although the latter was willing to give up to the grandson. In these circumstances we have thought it right to have declared in the law what the custom of the country undoubtedly is in the great majority of cases, and to secure devolution in conformity with the general policy of the Act. I should not omit to mention that we consulted several members of the late Legislative Council as to the soundness of this amendment, and they concurred in it. The other provisos of sub-clause (1) of clause (2) are designed to secure that the vatan on failure of direct male heirs of any deceased representative vatandar, the vatan should remain in the same takshim and should be divided equally among the remaining representative vatandars of the takshim when there are any remaining. The last of these provisos also secures that the share of the vatan belonging to any takshim shall not, lapse to Government so long as there is a representative vatandar to be found in any other takshim. This provision is distinctly liberal to the vatandars.

The reason for proviso (3) is that the courts in granting certificates are very prone to lose sight of the custom of primogeniture in the devolution of vatans, and it is not convenient therefore to have the Collectors absolutely found by their decision as he is under the present law.

Sub-clause (6) of clause 2 is another very useful amendment, which will secure uniformity of rulings where much vexatious diversity has prevailed, and will prevent the appointment as deputies of persons not belonging to the vatan, a practice which is certainly contrary to custom and sentiment, but which has been facilitated by the restrictive definition which is given to the word 'family,' a definition which seems to exclude even persons descended from the same original vatandar, when he belongs to a family which has not been accorded separate registration under the Act.

Sub-clause (9). This extends the penalty of forfeiture to vatans of villages other than the village in which the offence occurred. Forfeiture is of course extremely rare, but when it is inflicted it is right that it should be extensible to the whole of the vatan rights of the offending vatandar. Sub-clause is in accordance with recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, and will save many pretty references to Government.

Sub-clause (11). It will be generally recognised that the offences of harbouring dacoits is one for which forfeiture may be most rightly incurred. There can be no doubt that if the offence had been specified in the Penal Code at the time when the Vatan Act was passed, it would have been included in the schedule of offences for which forfeiture was made a penalty.

I do not think that any further explanation of the reasons for the provisions of the Bill is necessary at the present stage, but I shall of course be ready to give any further explanations which may be required by hon. members in the course of descussion, and of course, all the provisions of the bill will be carefully examined and modified so far as may seem necessary on Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh urged that female succession should be allowed.

The motion was carried and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

KARACHI PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vishindas moved the following resolutions:—

Karachi Courts and Public Offices.—That the people of Karachi in general and the Mercantile Community in particular having frequently moved for the location of all the Law Courts and Public Offices in one central place and Commissioners in Sind, like Sir Charles Pritchard and Sir Evan James, having expressed sympathy with the proposal and plans having been drawn up long since, the Governor-in-Council be recommended to be pleased to carry out at the earliest possible opportunity the erection on one central site of a block of buildings to accomodate all the Karachi Law Courts including the Small Cause Court and Magisterial Courts and all public offices such as the Collector's Kutchery including the Stamp, Registration, Curency and Land Record offices." High School of Larkana.—That Larkana in Sind having considerably grown since it was fromed into a separate district and the inhabitants keenly feeling the want of a separate High School and having applied to Government for the same, that the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to provide for the establishment of a High School at Larkana in the general scheme for secondary education in Upper Sind under the consideration of the Educational Department."

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins: I am well acquainted with the scheme alluded to in the first resolution, because I was present at its inception 21 years ago and I know the stages through which it has passed since. First of all we had to get rid of the jail and after that there were other delays, but it is not for me to say where the responsibility for the delay lies. It seems to me, however, that the result may not be unfortunate, for proposals, I understand, are about to be put forward for the transfer from the military authorities of the parade ground and if this is carried out, probably the most suitable site will be some portion of it. From what I know of the city I take that view myself. But at any rate it is necessary to hold our hand before we should decide which site should be utilised in view of the above information; but steps will be taken to come to a decision as soon as possible. I can assure the hon. member that Government have been very anxious that the Government offices should be located and the matter will not be lost sight of but will be pushed on as far as possible. With the present energetic Commissioner, Mr. Lucas, I think there is every chance that the matter may at any rate be set going within the next two months. We fully accept the hon. member's resolution, subject, of course, to the provision of funds, which must depend upon our resources.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb: I should like it to be placed on record that so far as the mercantile community is concerned the only site which meets with their views and the requirements of the case is the old jail site. If Mr. Harichand can see his way to substitute for the words "on a central site," the words "the old jail site," I shall be happy to support his resolution. Otherwise I shall propose an amendment that the words "old jail site" be substituted for "on a central site."

The Hon'ble Mr. Harichand accepted the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins: We are prepared to accept Mr. Harichand's original proposition, but we cannot do so if it is to include Mr. Webb's amendment. We do not want to know the opinion of the mercantile community in Karachi; we want to know the opinion of the general community of Karachi, lawyers, their clients, and all others concerned. We are not prepared to commit ourselves to have the building placed on the old jail site, and if Mr. Webb desires to press his amendment, I am afraid we must put it to the vote.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb: I do not want to press an amendment. I merely want the view I have expressed to be placed on record.

The first resolution was accepted by Members of Council and carried.

LARKANA SCHOOL.

The Hon Mr. Jenkins: With regart to the second resolution Government fully recognise that Larkana has now attained the status of a 3,000 population separate district and as the chief town a wealthy and populous district is fully entitled to a high school. This would be in pursuance of the Government that high schools should be in the head quarters of a such districts a fully equipped with a staff in order to be a modern school, Government therefore accept this resolution subject to the condition that the provision of the school must depend upon our resources. We cannot agree to carry out in any definite time, but as soon as our resources permit Larkana shall have its school.

This resolution was also carried.

This concluded the business of the Council.

INTERPELLATIONS.

THE HON'BLE MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.

The following are some of the questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass and the answers given by the Government:—

Question: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is to the fact that Messrs MacMillan and Company have not yet been able to issue the paper cover edition of Gujerati Readers for sale notwithstanding that at page 41 of the last, Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, it was announced that most of the new Readers could now be obtained in the cheaper binding? (b) If the answer of the above is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to urge Messrs. MacMillian and Company to issue them at as early a date as possible, considering that the issue of the paper cover editions at a reduced price was announced by Government in a Press Note issued in March last year?

Answer:—The issue to the public of any particular Readers in cheaper binding depends on the exhaustion of the old edition and the publication of a new one. No opportunity has yet arisen for issuing cheaper editions of Books 2 to 5 of the Gujarati Series, but new editions of these four books are in hand, and may be expected to be ready during the course of the year. The 6th and 7th books in cheaper binding are expected daily from the press.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the total amount which has been sanctioned for each year since 1884 under the last clause of section 45 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, of expenditure outside the area of each Local Board for the use or benefit of that area, and the proportion of the amount to the total expenditure of Local Boards?

Answer:—A statement giving the information asked for by the Honourable Member for each District Local Board in the Presidency proper from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1909 is laid on the Table. Similar information in regard to the District Local Boards in the Province of Sind for the same period is not available and has been called for Government do not consider it necessary to give information concerning previous years as it would involve great trouble.

KATHIAWAR CUSTOMS LINES.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to place on the Table a statement giving the annual income from the duty levied at Viramgam and the annual expenditure in collecting the same? Will Government be further pleased to state the amount that has been spent on capital expenditure on the same?

Answer:—A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Kathiawar Customs Line for the three years ending 1908-09 is laid on the Table. No capital expenditure has been incurred by Government in connection with the line.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas:—I want to ask a supplementary question. It is said here no capital expenditure has been incurred by Government in connection with the line. Does that mean that no expenditure has been incurred on buildings for offices and all that.

The Hon'ble J. L. Jenkins: That is so. No expenditure has been incurred. The offices have been accommodated in existing buildings for the present.

THE HON'BLE MR. GULAM MAHOMED.

Question:—(a) Will Government be pleased to say if the practice of having attached Deputy Collectors exists elsewhere than in Sind or is peculiar to Sind alone? (b) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of rearranging the Revenue divisions with a view to make these charges more manageable and to place the Deputy Collecters in charge of divisions on the same footing as Assistant Collectors?

Answer:—(a) It is a peculiar to Sind. (b) So far as Government is aware no inconvenience results from the existing arrangement, which in no way affects the status of Deputy Collectors. Government do not therefore propose to alter the present arrangements unless moved to do so by the Commissioner in Sind.

THE HON'BLE MR. NATU.

Questions:—Will Government be pleased to state the total number of shet-sanadis reduced in the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum in 1907-08 and 190-09, and the number and area of lands held by them? Do Government propose to allow these shet-sanadis to hold these lands on payment of full assessment or is it the intention of Government to dispose of the lands otherwise?

Answers:—On the basis of proposals in respect of selected talukas in the three districts mentioned orders were issued on 27th October last prescribing the lines on which the staff of shet-sanadis in these districts should proceed. Information as to the actual number reduced under these orders with particulars of the land held will be called for. Shet-sanadis reduced under the orders above referred to will continue in the possession of their lands subject to payment of full assessment.

Question:—Do Government propose to increase the amount of remuneration of the hereditary and stipendiary village accountants as they are now required to do survey work and to prepare C and D Register in addition to their ordinary duties?

Answer:—The position of talatis in the Presidency has been improved by orders issued last year making their service pensionable and raising their pay in two districts. Government contemplate measures which will give village accountants trained in survey, chances of promotion in the Revenue Department, but for the reasons already fully set forth in the records of the Council are unable, for the present at any rate, to promise any increase of remuneration for the kulkarni. The exciting financial situation will it is feared make it difficult to provide funds for any considerable recurring expenditure on this object for some time to come.

Question:—Do Government propose to consider the advisability of amending the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act by excluding from its operations Societies established under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act?

Answer:—Attention is invited to Serial Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the First Schedule appended to Bombay Act I of 1910, under which the transactions of Societies registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904 have been exempted from the application of the provisions of Chapters VI, VIII and VIII-A of the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Government have decided that such Societies need not be exempted from the operation of the other provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Question:—Do Government propose to take early steps to remedy the evil caused to agricultural industry in some districts by the depletion of Agricultural Stock by starting breeding farms through the Civil Veterinary Department or District Local Boards and by awarding prizes to privat persons to encourage cattle breeding?

Answers:—Government maintain a cattle breeding farm at Chharodi which was organized to preserve the best breed of cattle in Gujarat and the farm promises to be a decided success. The question of providing a cattle breeding farm in the Deccan or the Southern Maratha Country is under consideration, but it is doubtful whether the establishment of such a farm is the most suitable method of effecting improvement in the areas where the need is most urgent. Government are prepared to assist and have assisted District Local Boards in providing prizes, for the encouragement of cattle breeding, given at Agricultural Shows which are now held in nearly every district of the Presidency.

THE HON'BLE MR. GARUD.

Question:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to the increase of fares on the G. I. P. Railway? (b) Have Government considered the desirability of asking the G. I. P. Railway Company to start an intermediate class on the Railway for the benefit of middle class men of modest means?

Answer:—(a) The Board of Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have explained that, while being most reluctant to raise the first and second class fares over their system, they felt that the constantly increasing expenditure, necessitated by the provision of greatly improved accommodation, and by the enhancement of speed and frequency of the train service left them no other alternative. The Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company have not explained the reasons which led them to arrive at a similar decision, but Government believe that the reasons were the same. The increased fares are within the maximum fares which the Companies are authorized to charge, under their contracts with the Secretary of State, and are not in excess of the fares that are at present, and have been for many years in force on the East Indian and some other Railways. (b) The reply is in the negative.

Question:—(a) Is it true that the edible articles sold to Indian passengers on Railway Stations are of a very inferior quality and are prepared and sold under considerations not favourable to cleanliness? (b) Will Government be pleased to state what precautions are taken to ensure that the articles supplied shall be of the best quality and to enforce a reasonable standard of cleanliness among the vendors?

Answer:—(a) It has not come to the notice of Government that the edible articles sold to Indian passengers on Railway Stations are of a very inferior quality or that they are prepared and sold under conditions not favourable to cleanliness. The aim of the Railway Administrations is to see that the vendors to whom they grant licenses to sell food stuffs at their stations, or station platforms, are respectable persons; that the wares they sell are of a good quality, and sold at prices not higher than those obtaining for similar articles in the local bazaars. (b) The query is being referred to the Railway Administrations whose answers will be placed on the Council Table in due course.

Question:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state how many lessons on the evils of intemperance are directed to be introduced into the vernacular text books and in what books as stated in Government Resolution No. 351, dated the 14th January 1910? (b) Have Government considered the desirability of introducing more lessons on this subject in the first four vernacular text books for the benefit of the rural classes?

Answer:—Was that there were several such lessons, and also allusions in other lessons; and that no express lessons have been introduced on this subject in the first four vernacular text books as these were read by children of tender age, for whom they would be hardly suitable.

Question:—Have Government considered the desirability of reducing the maximum number of bottles a person may buy at a time to two bottles?

Answer:—Government have considered the question and have decided that there are good and sufficient grounds for retaining the limit of retail sale of liquor at the maximum prescribed by the existing orders. Government see no reason to believe that a reduction in the limit would lead to a reduction in the consumption of liquor.

THE HON'BLE MR. PAREKH.

Question.—Will Government be pleased to say—(a) Whether the Collector of the Panch Mahals had issued a notification dated the 23rd of December 1909 in respect of the Eastern Mahals of the Collectorate about the collection of the land-revenue of the current year and the arrears of the previous years together with the instalments of the taka-i debts? (b) Whether some of the revenue payers of Dohad had submitted petitions to the Collector complaining of the hardship to them of the orders contained in the said notification? (c) Whether the Collector instead of replying to their petitions had them torn up and destroyed? (d) Whether the Collector has in his notification of 7th February 1910 stated that he did not reply to the petitions of some people of Dohad but tore them up?

Answer:—(a) Government have no information. It is within the Collector's discretion and may have been his duty to issue such a notification as is referred to. (b) and (c) Government have no information, no representation from the revenue payers of Dohad having been received by Government. Should any representation be received, it will be given full consideration. (d) Government have no information.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad: I should like to ask that provision Government intend to make for the Elphinstone College.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins.: This is not a question on the paper. If the hon. member wishes to put it he must give notice.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh: With reference to this question I wish to ask if whether Government consider it proper that the petitions of petitioners should be drawn up by the Collector?

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie: The question does not relate to a matter of fact and therefore cannot be answered.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to say how far the scheme for the construction of the Nadiad and Kapadvanj Steam Tramway has advanced?

Answer:—The line has been surveyed. The terms of the concession for the construction and working of the line by a Company to be promoted by Messrs Killick, Nixon and Company of Bombay have been practically settled. The Government of India have decided that the line shall be built as a light Railway under the Railways Act. The construction of the line will probably be commenced as soon as the proposed Company is floated. Under the conditions laid down, the Company is to be formed and the capital to be subscribed within one year from the date of the granting of the concession.

Question:—(a) With reference to the reply of Government to the Memorial of the Bombay Temperance Council, will Government be pleased to specify which are the lessons on temperance in the different books of the Vernacular Reading Series? (b) Will they be pleased to say whether there are any lessons on temperance in the readers used in European Schools that do not teach the Vernacular Readers.

Answer:—(a) Inquiries are being made. The answer was that most of these books were published by European firms over whom the Government had no control.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to say whether there is any difficulty in their issuing orders prohibiting the sale of liquor to miners under 14 to all licenseholders instead of waiting for the expiration of each license?

Answer:—An order of the nature referred to cannot be issued unless power to do so is taken by legislation.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to say how many meetings of the Local Advisory Committees of the Bombay City relating to liquor shop were held since February 1908, and what has been done by them since?

Answer:—The Advisory or Ward Committees were consulted on three occasions when important changes affecting the public camp up for consideration:—(1) The grant of a new Hotel license at the corner .. Wodehouse Road; (2) the transfer of a Hotel to Frere Road; and (3) the attention of 5 out of 14 liquor shops which fell in owing to the non-payment of license fee for 1909-10.

Licenses fall in again in 1911 and the Advisory Committees will be consulted before November this year regarding the retention, location and abolition of shops.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to say when the construction of the bridge over the Kalyan Creek is likely to be commenced.

Answer:—The work has already been commenced.

THE HON'BLE SARDAR NARAYANRAO.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to state whether the Barsi Light Railway Company have agreed to the conditions on which the Government of India are prepared to sanction the construction of the Pandharpur-Miraj extension? If the reply is in the affirmative, when will the work commence?

Answer:—Government have not received definite information as to whether the Barsi Light Railway Company have agreed to all the conditions under the Government of India are prepared to grant a concession to the Company for the construction and working of the Pandharpur-Miraj extension; but the situation is distinctly favourable. It is impossible to say when work will be commenced, but there is reason to hope that the interval will not be very long.

THE HON'BLE SIRDAR NAHARSINGHJI.

Question:—Do Government propose to make some provision in the Talukdari Act authorizing the Talukdari Settlement Officer or the Talukdars concerned to recover lands alienated from Talukdari Estates without legal sanction on lines analogous to those in the Bombay Bhagdari Act and the Bombay Vatan Act?

Answer:—Government are considering proposals to take measures to extend the scope of the existing provisions of the law in the direction indicated.

Question:—(a) Do Government contemplate making any provision for ethical teaching in Government and Aided institutions? (b) And, if so, on what lines?

What measures do Government propose to take to ensure a larger supply of qualified female teachers for schools?

Answer It is contemplated to hold a Conference in Bombay at the end of this month, to be opened by His Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of determining how far definite teaching of morals, civics, and hygiene can be introduced into schools and on what lines.

Every effort is made to induce girls to continue their studies and to offer themselves for training in the Training Colleges at Ahmedabad, Poona Dharwar and Hyderabad. But female education is backward almost everywhere and in some parts of the country the profession of teacher is considered hardly respectable for a woman and it is difficult to induce women to enter the College. So long as these conditions persist the supply of female teachers must be limited. These conditions are social in their nature and their alteration depends on the social movement among the people themselves.

Question:—(a) Do Government propose to institute inquiries into the history and present state of religious and charitable endowments and grants in the Presidency? (b) Do Government propose to to take steps to recover all properties and allowances which have been diverted from their legitimate purposes and lost to the institutions? (c) With a view to effect this object do Government propose to order the appointment of District and Taluka Committees on lines similar to those laid down in Act X X of 1863 with powers to move the Collector to take action under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code?

Answer:—(a) The answer is in the negative. (b) The answer is in the negative. The position of Government in relation to religious endowments and trusts is one of neutrality and steps of the nature mentioned can be taken only by persons interested in such trusts. To facilitate such action the scope of the section of the Civil Procedure Code relating thereto was enlarged in 1908 and Government in 1907 conferred on all Collectors the powers of the Advocate General under the section. (c) Government have no such intention. Act X X of 1863 has been applied in this Presidency only to the district of Kanara.

THE HON'BLE MR. RAWJI.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to say whether the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Administrations propose increasing their first and second class fares for season-tickets in connection with Suburban traffic? Do Government propose to take any action to prevent the enhancement of fares? 3. Have Government considered the question of representing to the Government of India the desirability of restoring the old rates for first and second class passengers, at least within the Suburban limits of Bombay, in order to promote the expansion of the City and to lessen congestion by inducing emigration?

Answer:—Government have ascertained that the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Administrations have no intention at present to increase the first and second class fares for season-tickets on those Railways, in connection with the Bombay Suburban traffic. The reply is in the negative. As the increased fares are within the limits which the Companies are authorized to charge under their Contracts with the Secretary of State, Government do not propose to make any representation to the Companies on the subject. The reply is in the negative.

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZALBHOY.

Question:—Have Government considered the advisability of appointing travelling lecturers in agriculture who may visit different districts and by a course of lectures awaken the agriculturists to the need of scientific operations as suggested by modern experience?

Answer:—Effective measures have already been taken in the direction indicated. Demonstrations are regularly held at the Government farms established throughout the Presidency at which cultivators from the surrounding tracts are invited to attend and special arrangements are made to bring in others from a distance who are likely to profit from what they see. At many places Agricultural Shows are now being held at which lectures are given by members of the Agricultural Department on agricultural and veterinary subjects, and leaflets dealing with the subject of the lectures are distributed. These Shows attract enormous crowds of people and give the Agricultural Department an opportunity of getting into touch with a large number of cultivators. The Divisional Inspectors of Agriculture, also, lecture largely on their tours. Work of this kind will be increased as the staff of the Department develops, and funds are available.

Question:—Will Government be pleased to state the nature and extent of the work being performed by the Hedz Committee? (b) Will Government also be pleased to place on the Table a summary of important Resolutions passed by that body and state whether effect has been given to them?

Answer:—The functions of the Haj Committee are to superintend the arrangements for the reception and despatch of pilgrims from Bombay and the repatriation of such as are strandard at Jeddah as well as to assist pilgrims on their journey to and from Mecca. (b) Government do not receive copies of the Resolutions passed by the Committee from time to time, save those which are specially intended for communication to Government.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1910-11.

Continued from Saturday's issue.)

(l). Item (xiii) refers to the provision of 34 made for eighteen additional Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and for revision of clerical establishments of Deputy Inspectors. Besides the actual work of inspection, Inspecting officers have to pay surprise visits, hold conferences of masters, give model lessons before them, and do much office work. The need for strengthening the Inspecting staff has been felt in almost all parts of the Presidency and with the additional staff a redistribution of the Inspecting officers' circuit will be effected generally on the reckoning of 3,000 children as the proper share for each Deputy Inspector and 5,000 children for each Assistant Deputy Inspector.

(m). In connection with the measures for the improvement of secondary education in this Presidency, Government have decided to raise the grading of Head Masters of seventeen High Schools and the pay of Head Masters of four Middle Schools at an annual expenditure of 17. The salaries of these officers have been dissociated from their appointments and made personal with a view to enabling them to remain for a considerable period in one place and acquire local influence, which is so important a power in education. The additional expenditure was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1909, but effect could not be given to it for want of funds. Item (xiv) refers to the provision made for this purpose.

(n). The period of five years for which an annual assignment of 65 was sanctioned by the Government of India in connection with the reforms necessitated by Indian Universities Act, 1904, expired on 31st March 1909. For the year 1909 10 that Government has made a special assignment of 45 for the Colleges, and 10 for the University (for administration, inspection and travelling). The latter grant has been paid to the university and sum of 10 has been recently sanctioned for payment to the Wilson College for additions to a hostel building. The new Budget provides 1,00 for similar grants-in-aid (item xv), of which 55 will be from the special assignment which the Government of India propose to continue for three more years and the balance (45) represents the grants to Colleges for 1909-10 which are not likely to be claimed before the close of this year.

(o.) In the year 1906 the question of providing suitable buildings for primary schools in Bombay City was considered, and Government promised a total grant of 5,00 for the purpose to the Bombay Corporation, payable in instalments of one lakh a year, on the understanding that the Corporation would provide an equal sum. The annual payment commenced in 1908-09, when the Corporation was ready with its programme. The current year's grant of 1,00 is not expected to be taken up and is not repeated for next year as it is understood that the provision of 1,00 made in the new Budget for the purpose will suffice. For financing the expenditure on account of the new buildings for the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution the Budget provides 99 for next year in addition to the sum of 1,00 paid in the current year. The whole of this expenditure, less 50 which has been given as a building grant, will be eventually recouped to Government. Item (xvi) refers to the special provisions mentioned above, as well as a sum of 2,50 for normal building grants.

(p). Out of the total provision of 7,20 for expenditure on sanitary improvements in the current year 6,85 have been distributed as grants-in-aid towards the Poona City Drainage and Water Supply (3,00 in addition to 2,32 previously sanctioned), Pandharpur Water Supply (1,50 in addition to the grant of 2,00 in 1908), Bijapur Water Supply (70), sanitary improvements at Belgaum (50), Nasik City Water Supply (35), preliminary investigations in connection with the Aden Water Supply Scheme (30), Kurla Drainage (24), Bhusaval Town Improvement Scheme (16), and Sholapur City Improvement Scheme (10). Government have also sanctioned as a grant-in-aid the remission of charges amounting to 58 on account of establishments and tools and plant leviable from the Hyderabad Municipality in connection with the improvement of its water supply, which work is to be carried out by the Public Works Department. Grants-in-aid amounting to 9,40 have been promised for schemes in connection with the Poona Drainage and Water Supply (5,00 in addition to 5,32 already sanctioned), Nasik Water Supply (2,10), Bijapur Water Supply (1,30), Pandharpur water supply (75), and Alibag Water Supply Improvement (25), while measures of sanitary improvements in several other towns are under consideration. In view of these demands item (xvii) provides 8,00 in next year's Budget. In addition to this sum 30 are allotted in the current year and 16 provided for next year on account of the scheme for the improvement of water suppy at Ratnagiri which is being carried out by the Public Works Department.

(q.) Item (xviii) includes provisions of 25 for building grants to the Mission Hospital, Poona (20 in addition to 15 given this year and 15 promised to be given after 1910-11 against a total estimated cost of 1,40), and St. Margaret's Hospital for Women in Poona (5 against an estimated cost of 10 for making certain additions), and of 32 for the opening of new dispensaries. Government have under consideration a scheme for the opening of new dispensaries, one at each taluka head-quarter where none at present exists, and with a view to enabling local bodies to open such dispensaries with grants-in-aid 20 are provided for the initial cost and 10 for half upkeep.

(r). Under item (xix), 19 is provided for the improvement of the pay and prospects of Civil Medical Assistants, for which detailed proposals in accordance with certain principles recently laid down by the Government of India have been called for from the Surgeon General.

(s). Item (xx) refers to the provision of 25 repeated from the current year's Budget for strengthening the superior staff of the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital in connection with the M. B., B. S. course and in pursuance of the recommendations made some time back by the Grant Medical College Reorganization Committee, and item (xxi) refers to the provision of 12 also repeated from this year's Budget, in connection with the separation (desired by the Government of India) of the Civil administrative duties of the Principal Medical Officer in Sind from the Military involving additional work and responsibility on the Civil Surgeon, Karachi. Details of both the schemes have not been finally settled, and the provision for item (xx) is made on the assumption that the scheme will not be in working order for part of the year.

(t). Under item (xxii) a provision of 22 against 13 in the current year is made for charges on account of the Special Officer (and his establishment) deputed to investigate the cause of the outbreak of malaria in Bombay and to devise measures for its prevention in future, the period of deputation being prolonged owing to the necessity of observing the results of the means taken to eradicate the evil. The Bombay Municipality and Port Trust and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have contributed 9 towards the cost of the investigation, and have also commenced independent anti-malaria work.

(u). Pending the construction of the Sabu Siddik Musafarkhana in Bombay, for which Government have provided a site valued at 60, accommodation will have to be found for pilgrims to or from Mecca by hiring-houses. Item (xxiii) relates to the provision of 10 made for the purpose.

(v.) The current year's provision of 25 for the improvement of the prospects of Military Officers employed in the Political Department by the grant of time-scale pay has not been utilized, as the approval of the scheme by higher authorities is awaited. Item (xxiv) refers to the provision of 34 mape for the full scheme in next year's Budget.

(w). Item (xxv) refers to the provision of 1,07 for compensation for land in course of acquisition for the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi, the provision made in the current year's Budget being not likely to be utilized.

(x). Item (xxvi) refers to an additional provision of 59 for further development of agricultural work in various directions, chiefly in connection with—

(1) experimental farms at the Agricultural College, Poona, and at Manjri, Lonavla, Rahuri, &c.

(2) new kalar reclamation station at Jamesabad in Sind;

(3) irrigation experiments to be conducted by an Assistant Agricultural Engineer in connection with water-lifting in all its branches (whether by oil, gas or steam engines, by wind-mill or bullock power), well-boring and survey of subsoil water, and agricultural machinery with a view to reducing the great waste of labour caused by the mechanical inefficiency of existing implements and methods;

(4) reorganization of subordinate establishments at a cost of 8 out of 24 to be gradually introduced;

(5) additional Assistant Professors at the Agricultural College, Poona;

(6) vernacular training classes for cultivators residing in the vicinity of farms, their education having attracted keen discussion at the Agricultural Conference held in September 1909; and

(7) distribution of American cotton seed.

(y). In connection with an investigation into the condition of the hand-loom industry of the Presidency it has been brought to the notice of Government that the first step towards assisting the workers should take the form of a well-directed effort to improve their economic position by forming their associations or societies with a view to using joint credit. To this end it is essential that the economic aspect of the question should take precedence over the technical. It is, therefore, proposed, in the first instance, to appoint for a period of three years an Assistant to the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies. It will be his function to assist and advise the Registrar in creating such societies among the hand-weavers of the Presidency in order that they may be relieved from the disadvantageous economic position in which they now are, and may proceed to adopt the improved methods of production by the erection of warping factories, the purchase of improved looms, and the sale, at more favourable prices, of their cloth. Item (xxvii) refers to the provision of 7 made for the purpose in next year's Budget.

In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments of takavi and other loans are estimated at 39,33 and the recoveries at 40,72. Compared with the Revised estimate for 1909-10 the former figure shows decreases of 4,14 under loans to local bodies, and 42 under advances under special laws, partially counterbalanced by increases of 4,00 under advances to cultivators, and 46 under loans to landholders and others. The provision of 9,00 made for loans to local bodies includes 82 for unforeseen demands and the rest is for grant of loans varying from 5 to 3,00 to nine Municipalities in the Mofussil for sanitary projects. The recoveries for next year fall short of the current year's Revised by 1,61, which is the net result of a decline of 2,50 under takavi (the Revised being affected by a favourable season) and an increase of 89 under loans to local bodies.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the favourable character of the seasons our revenues have been abundant, and the Council may be congratulated on being able to undertake once more an expenditure exceeding all previous records. This has been effected by a reduction of 2 lakhs of the closing balance of 64½ lakhs for which we budgetted at the beginning of the current year, but would hardly have been possible if the revised estimate had not shown the probability of our budget calculation being exceeded by about 13½ lakhs. There is no reason to fear that we are in any way exceeding the bounds of prudence. The Finance Committee agreed to retrenchments which brought our estimated recurring expenditure within the estimated revenues, so that the draft on our balances is made entirely on account of non-recurring expenditure. Our closing balance will be over 42 lakhs in excess of the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs, and stands at only 14 lakhs, less than the closing balance of 1905-06. The reduction amounts to less than 3 lakhs per annum. Considering that in 1905-06 we were given 50 lakhs for the express purpose of overtaking expenditure which had had to be postponed on account of the famines, we may claim to have shewn the greatest moderation. At the same time the Council will do well to mark the rate at which expenditure has been progressing. In 1904-05 it was nearly 467 lakhs, in 1905-06 it was 525, in 1906-07 it was 553, in 1907-08 it was 580, in 1908-09 it was 614, in 1909-10 it will be about 623 and in 1910-11 we expect it to be nearly 639. It could hardly have been more rapid and we are very fortunate in having been able to spend so freely. We cannot however expect to be able to go on increasing our expenditure at the same rate. The probabilities are that even with a continuance of normal seasons we shall receive a set-back in Land Revenue, as there will be no more arrears to come in. There may also be a set-back in excise on account of the effects of increased duties and reductions in the number of shops which diminish consumption and of abandonment of the shop auction system which will reduce our revenue from licenses. The general result is likely to be a reduction, in 1911-12, on the total revenues realised in 1910-11, and the expenditure of that year will probably have to be restricted in consequence. On the other hand the urgent demands for expenditure will not cease. There is practically no limit to them. To mention a few of our immediate needs. We urgently require funds to improve the pay and organisation of our subordinate establishmentes in both the Revenue and Judicial Departments. There is heavy expenditure still required to bring our police up to a full level of efficiency. Large sums are required for education. The demands even for primary education which come first are far from being satisfied. Expenditure ought to be increased still more in the Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments. All Departments are clamouring for their share of the grant for Public Works which ought not, if we can help it, to be curtailed.

To meet these inevitable increases of expenditure we have to look only to such expansion as we may hope for in the revenue assigned to us under the Provincial Settlement. Much is not to be expected from Imperial since for the time being owing to the inevitable fall in the opium revenue and other causes the resources of the Government of India are subject to evident strain, as demonstrated by the necessity of increasing Imperial taxation during the coming year.

In these circumstances it is evident that we shall have to make up our minds to one of two courses—either the arrest of our rate of progress, or the increase of our resources by Provincial or Local taxation. It is my earnest hope that before I hand over charge to my successor of the Financial portfolio of this Government, the Council may be invested with the requisite power to impose the taxation required to meet our requirements, and that our dependence for resources upon the Imperial Government may before very long be a thing of the past. Such a change will I am convinceg be in every way beneficial. It will brind home to us in the most wholesome manneg the responsibility which we ought to feel for the expenditure which we project, it will increase the power and dignity of our Council, and will impart an altogether new and vivifying interest to its discussions of Provincial Finance.

MEMORANDUM.

The following alterations have been made in the figures given (in thousands of rupees) in the Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1910-11, copies of which were furnished on 5th March 1910 to Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council:—

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1909-10.

Major head, 22, Education; Figure in the Revised Financial Statement, 43,000; Figure now adopted, 44,00.

The saving expected in view of the inability of the Bombay Municipality to take up in 1909-10 the grant of 1,00 for primary school buildings is now discounted, as it is likely to be wholly swamped by fluctuations under 1, Land Revenue, the estimate under which may not be fully realised.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1910-11.

Major head.	Figure adopted in the Revised Financial Statement.	Figure now adopted.
Revenue.		
(a) I, Land Revenue—Fixed Allotment and Adjustments.	89,10	89,36
(b) IV, Stamps..................	38,51	38,26
Expenditure.		
(c) 45, Civil Works (Public Works Department).	65,02	65,52

The revision under (a) and (b) is due to alterations since made by the Supreme Legislative Council in the original Stamps Act Amendment Bill. Under (c) the grant is now raised by 50 in view of heavier demands for new works. The result of these alterations will be to reduce the closing balance for 1909-10 and the opening balance for 1910-11 from 77,84 to 76,84, and the closing balance for 1910-11 from 62,37 to 60,87.

THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 12.

The meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day in the Council Chamber in Government House. All the members were present, Sir Louis Dane presiding. The Hon'ble Mr. Meredith and the Hon'ble Colonel Bate took the oath of allegiance. The rules of conduct of the general busines of the Council were unanimously passed. The Hon'ble Mr. James Currie moved that the provisions of the Arbitration Bill of 1899 at present applicable in Delhi only be introduced for operation in the Punjab. The Hon'ble Mr. Shuffi supported the mover but pointed out the legal difficulties and suggested a proper wording of the Bill which as at present stood was not so definite as to achieve the object in view. The motion was put to the Council and carried unanimously. It was decided to publish the Bill in the "Punjab Gazette" for inviting public opinion on it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, Finance Member, then placed the budget estimates for the year 1910-11 before the Council. He made comparisons between the figures for 1905-06 and those for 1909-10 in order to obtain the general idea of progress of finances during the five years that have elapsed since the new settlement with the Government of India was introduced. On the receipt side revenue had risen from Rs. 2,73,00,000 in 1905-06 to Rs. 3,53,00,000 in 1909-10 suggesting an increase of 80 lakhs, but this increase must not be taken as representing the actual increase of revenue derived by the Provincial Government from the normal provincial resources. The nett assignments received from the Government of India had increased during the five years by 32.84 lakhs most of which is for fresh expenditure imposed by changes in the fiscal policy or to finance some fresh service. Then again the abolition of the copying fund gave an additional income of about 3 lakhs. If these two items were deducted the income was reduced from 80 lakhs to 45 lakhs giving an average of 11 lakhs per annum. But this too was misleading because of the large fluctuations under the elastic system of collections. In the gross income under all heads of land revenue there was on an average an increase of some 2 4-5 lakhs per annum of which the provincial share would be a trifle over one lakh. The people of the Province have during the last five years been relieved of a very considerable amount of taxation. They have been relieved of the "patwar cess" amounting to some 15½ lakhs per annum and of the famine cess amounting to about 6½ lakhs. In addition the Province, in common with the rest of India, has benefited by the reductions made in 1906-1907 in the salt tax and the total amount of revenue thus received by the Punjab may be taken as not less than 20 lakhs per annum. On the expenditure side, the expenditure debited to the Provincial account has risen from 301 lakhs to 342 lakhs. Part of the increase is new expenditure but met from Imperial contributions. About 6 lakhs had to be met from the increases in ordinary income. Since the year 1904-05 there had been an increase in expenditure on Police of 15 lakhs per annum of which 13 lakhs are met from the assignments made by the Government of India. The expenditure under Education rose from 12½ lakhs in 1904-05 to over 22 lakhs in 1909-10, but of this increase 3 lakhs represents contribution made by the Imperial Government. The Expenditure under medical heads has risen from 11 lakhs to 13½ lakhs. Revising the above items it will be seen that the balance at the disposal of the Government has decreased from nearly 80 lakhs on the first of April 1905 to 25½ lakhs with which the present year is to close. The opening balance of 1905-05 included a special allotment of 50 lakhs in order to start the new settlement of which sum 32 lakhs were expressly intended to co- [illegible] measures for the [illegible] addition to the [illegible] made of 20 lakhs [illegible] diture caused by the extension and improvement of Simla. The Hon'ble Finance Member concluded thus:—

"I personally, and I think, I may say the same of other members in charge, have welcomed, the opportunity which the new procedure has afforded us of taking a comprehensive view of our responsibilities and I trust that our experience on this occasion will lead not only to a better presentation of figures on the next occasion but also to an increased vigilance in the administration of the public interest during the ensuing year."

The Hon'ble members in charge of the different heads then made explanatory speeches. That concluded the committee stage of the Budget.

The Council adjourned to the 6th April when the Budget will be presented.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 12.

The Legislative Council met to-day under the presidency of the Governor who opened the proceedings by making a statement regarding procedure. This had reference to the questions to be asked and questions which were disallowed owing to non-receipt in time. He called attention to the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement and hoped that the meeting would confine itself strictly to the financial statement and pospone the resolutions for discussion to the next meeting in April.

Members of Government then replied to the questions of which the non-official members had given notice. The following are only two by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Iyer:—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement contained in pages 24 to 26 of H. S. L. Polak's book entitled "The Indians of South Africa" regarding the number of suicides among indentured Indian coollies? (b) Will the Government be pleased to say whether it is true that the number of suicides in a year among the Indian coolies in South Africa is on an average 500 per million in India Will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether this large proportion is due to the general ill-treatment of the coolies by the employers of labour in South Africa, (d) Having regard to the fact that the largest number of indentured coolies migrate from the Madras Presidency will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry in conjunction with or independently of the Protector of Indian Emigration into the cause of or causes of the large numbers of suicides mentioned in Mr. Polak's book.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied "The Government have only just come into possession of Mr. Polak's book referred to and are not in a position to express any opinion as to the accuracy or otherwise of his figures. They will however draw the attention of the Government of India to the matter. As the Hon'ble Member is aware the treatment of Indians in South Africa has already engaged the attention of the Imperial Legislative Council. It may however be observed that the reports of returned coolies furnished by the Madras Protector of Emigrants show that the men generally express themselves satisfied with the treatment they receive in the Colony and bring appreciable savings with them.

Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles entitled "Blowing hot and cold", "Two farewells", "Lord Minto and his advisers" and "Race Feelings" which appeared in the issues of the "Madras Times" dated the 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th February 1910 respectively, (b) Do the Government intend taking any action against the newspaper under the general law or under the Press Act. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied, (a) the answer is in the affirmative (b) the Government have conveyed to the Editor of the paper an expression of their disapproval of the articles and do not intend to take further action in regard thereto.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson then presented the revised financial statement for 1910-11 and in doing so said in presenting the Revised Financial Statement, in consideration of the fact that the statement has been drawn up with grant fulness and, if I may say so, with great care and considering also the fact that each head or group of heads contained in the revised Financial Statement has to be introduced by the member in charge, I have at the present stage no remarks to offer. The Council then adjourned.

THE BURMA COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 12.

A Meeting of the Burma Legislative was held to-day at Government House under the presidency of Sir Herbert White. The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. White took the oath of allegiance and on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. White the Burma Select Committees report on the Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Bill was deferred to a subsequent meeting for further consideration. Leave was given to Mr. Todd Taylor to introduce the Burma Process Fees Bill and it was referred to Select Committee with instructions to report on the Bill by the 23rd March. The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. Arnold in presenting the revised financial statement to the Council made a lengthy speech. The first point he drew the attention of the Council to was the opening balance of the current year which was Rs. 9,92,000, its revenues would amount to Rs. 4,72,60,000 and its expenditure Rs. 4,49,60,000. The prescribed minimum closing balance for Province in ordinary circumstance was twelve lakhs and that minimum was strictly observed, the fact that last year closed with a balance of less than twelve lakhs was therefore an exceptional circumstance. The causes were, after the results of scarcity in Upper Burma in 1908, a large number of expensive public works simultaneously under construction and the exceptional demands for enhanced expenditure under various heads which were admitted to be unavoidable. With the opening balance stated above the Province was handicapped to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees, as regards funds available to meet the present year's expenditure. The increase in revenue during years 1908-09 to 1910-11 has not been rapid and the opening balance can be neglected in each case. The Estimate of the total Provincial receipts for the year 1910-11 namely Rs. 4,63,45,000 was below the figure, Rs. 4,72,60,000 which was the revised estimates of the current year. That total however included fifteen lakhs contributed from Imperial funds to the Rangoon river training works and the figure for comparison should really be taken at Rs 5,57,60,000. The increase amounts therefore to under six lakhs. On the other hand the expenditure which has to be met from the Provincial funds has been reduced from Rs. 4,72,25,319 in the year 1908-09 to Rs. 4,49,60,000 in the current year and though it has risen again slightly to Rs. 4,79,32,000 in the budget for 1910-11 it must be remembered that this included a provision of fifteen lakhs of rupees on the Rangoon river training scheme which is an exceptional call on the funds and ten lakhs of which is being provided by the Imperial Government. The estimated expenditure on the ordinary needs of province was thus only Rs. 4,64,32,000. Looking to the wants of the Province and its comparatively undeveloped condition he could at regard it as satisfactory that the expenditure should have had to be limited to this extent. The further increase in revenue did not seem sufficient to promise any subtantial change in the situation in the near future. He therefore regretted on the whole he was unable to congratulate the Province on its financial position. The further consideration of the budget estimate was deferrad to April 2nd to which date the Council was adjourned.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council. the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler presented the revised Financial Statement for next year. The only change made was relating to the new stamp duties. Rs. 3,89,000 has been allotted for agriculture to be expended in agricultural education and the scientific training of peasants. In other respects there was no change on either receipts or expenditure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Duke made an important announcement regarding the formation of the Executive Council in Bengal. It was believed, he said there would be three members of the Executive Council and they would cost Rs. 64,000. One membership of the Board of Revenue would be abolished and this would entail a saving of Rs. 5,000.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

New Registrar Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLHABAD, MARCH 13.

The Allahabad University Senate at its sitting of Friday last appointed Mr. Coles, Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar, Registrar of the University on Rs.700, rising to Rs.1,000 per mensem. The pay of the post till now was Rs. 500, but Government will contribute Rs. 200 monthly. The Senate resolved to constitute a Faculty of Medicine and passed resolution therto. These require the sanction of Government.

RAID ON THE FRONTIER.

Officer Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The following Press communique is issued in from the Foreign Department—Yesterday evening in the course of rounding off a large gang of raiders on the Bannu Border, Captain Stirling, 57th Rifles, was unfortunately killed. Full details are awaited, but it is reported that six raiders, including a notorious raider, were killed and five wounded and captured.

THE LATE COLONEL WEIR.

As we briefly stated on Saturday morning, Colonel T. S. Weir, I. M. S., (Retired), died on Friday afternoon at his residence at Kane Road, Bandora Hill.

The deceased, who was a native of Inniskilling, was educated at Dundalk and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was well known in Bombay as the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality for many years and on two occasions he acted as Municipal Commissioner to which post he was unanimously voted by the Corporation. His knowledge of Bombay so far as local sanitation, habits of the masses, conservancy and other matters relating to public health were concerned, was very useful to the Corporation and some of his suggestions made at the time are even now found to be of great practical value. Dr. Weir was also a scientist of no mean order and was a good writer. He took an interest in many public questions and acted as special correspondent whilst attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission.

For some time Colonel Weir was in Quetta as Principal Medical officer of that division and had returned to Bombay recently. He was not, after his return, in good health and was suffering from dispepsia. He was advised to return home and proposed to do so after dispatching some private urgent work which required his presence in Bombay. The late Colonel was a considerable shareholder in the "Bombay Gazette" and had acted as a director of of the Syndicate since 1906. His Hoillness in suddenly took a serious turn and he breathed his last about 4 o'clock on Friday last. Much sympathy is felt for his widow and daughter, the latter of whom is a promising student of the Royal College of Music in London.

The funeral which took place on Saturday afternoon at St. Stevens' Church, Bandora, was largely attended, a large number of friends including officials and employes of the Bombay Municipality were present.

In consequence of the death of Colonel T. S. Weir, I.M.S., late Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, the Municipal Offices were closed at 1 o'clock on Saturday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Budget Estimate for 1910 11.

The following is the Budget Estimate of income and expenditure for the year 1910-1911:—

Headings.	Revised Estimate, 1908-09.	Actuals, 1908-09.	Budget, 1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Account—			
Receipts ...	15,17,760	15,62,658	18,85,660
Expenditure ...	17,12,057	16,87,965	20,19,450
Deficit ...	1,94,357	1,25,307	1,33,790
Capital Account—			
Receipts—			
Opening Balance...	43,97,181	43,97,181	13,85,764
Sale Proceeds ...	1,50,000	1,51,812	1,50,000
Loan ...	28,88,580	28,88,750	85,00,000
Total ...	74,35,761	74,37,743	1,00,35,764
Expenditure—			
Works, c. ...	58,55,640	54,57,583	82,72,329
Deficit under General Account ...	1,94,357	1,25,307	1,33,790
Total ...	60,49,997	55,82,890	84,06,119
Balance ...	13,85,764	18,54,853	16,29,645
Total ...	74,35,761	74,37,743	1,00,35,764

Headings.	Revised, 1909 10.	Budget, 1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Account—		
Receipts ...	20,53,000	22,61,000
Expenditure ...	21,67,689	24,64,900
Deficit ...	1,14,689	[illegible],900
Capital Account—		
Receipts—		
Opening Balance ...	18,54,853	25,87,305
Sale Proceeds ...	1,04,500	1,04,000
Loan ...	81,37,793	48,00,000
Total ...	1,00,97,146	74,91,305
Expenditure—		
Works, &c. ...	73,95,152	59,81,604
Deficit under General Account ...	1,14,689	2,03,900
Total ...	75,09,841	61,85,504
Balance ...	25,87,305	13,05,801
Total ...	1,00,97,146	74,91,305

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FLOODS AND FASHIONS.

It has been something of an effort writes a Paris correspondence to turn one's thoughts to what we shal wear, when what others shall eat has been a problem we have all had to face since the disaster of the floods. But after a while, common sense persuaded sentiment that all wheels must be kept going if the great machine of the city's life is to work with the regularity which makes for general prosperity; and with this thought to encourage her, the French woman is gradually taking up her society duties again, and showing an interest in the new fashions. This does not mean that she is neglecting the work that has been undertaken by so many society women towards the relief of the poor, but simply that very slowly things are slipping back into their normal position, and, instead of seeing half the private motor-cars in Paris flying the flag of the Red Cross, one now sees a goodly number drawn up before the dressmaker's doors in the Place Vendome and the Rue de la Paix, while their owners inspect the new collections of models.

SIMPLICITY, THE KEY NOTE.

It is after a fairly wide survey of these collections that I have drawn my conclusions as to what the broad lines of the spring and early summer fashions will be. The most striking tendency in all daylight clothing is undoubtedly towards youth and simplicity, and if the world does hold any elderly women in these days, they will have to wear perpetual evening dress, like the hero in fourth-rate drama, if they wish to look their age. Tailor mades are being cut with short coats and skirts, the coats in some instances being quite tight fitting, in others following the lines of the Russian blouse. Rough serge, silk of various kinds, and the ever favourite shantung are being used for these practical little costumes, and the trimmings vary from simple braids to the most elaborate of embroideries. The skirts nearly all show side and back pleats, but the front panel is kept flat, and the general effect is that the skirt looks narrow.

JAPANESE SLEEVES.

In morning gowns for the house there is a general movement towards the Japanese sleeve, and it is very charming. I remember one little frock I saw in old blue shantung trimmed with embroidery in faded tones of rose, gold, and blue, which had the sleeves cut Japanese fashion, and I can think of nothing prettier. In blouses, also, this sleeve is to the fore, and it is not uncommon in evening and afternoon gowns; in fact, it is quite wonderful the hold it seems to have taken upon almost every dressmaker in Paris. Another prevalent mode is the turned rown collar of lingerie in the place of a neckband; but although it will certainly be adopted for house wear, the beau monde will not go collarless in the street, because already the midinette world does. The dainty simplicity of the morning frocks this year goes far towards making them the most fascinating of all, and I can recall half a dozen as I write which are desirable possessions. One was in finely striped black and white voile de soie, over an underskirt of turquoise blue and a trimming of black taffetas embroidered in blue and white. The skirt was round and short, with a depassant of black taffetas round the feet, and at the waist it was gathered into a narrow belt of the same, the corsage was simply bloused and fastened down the left side with three turquoise buttons on a de passant of taffetas. Short sleeves turned back with taffetas over under ones of Irish lace to match the collaries guimpe gave a delicate finish. Both these simple gowns had a normal waist-line, and I think it is safe to say that the first set of Paris models, at any rate, will bring about the prevalence of the longer waist-line, although I know that the majority of women in France prefer the higher one, especially now that "nos elegantes" have grown to quite like the various treatments which have been found out for reducing the size of their hips. From what I hear and know, the plump Parisienne has indeed "suffered to become beautiful" within the last year or so. It is therefore quite natural that she should wish for the fashions which demanded such suffering to last a reasonable length of time at any rate.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 12.

THE storm in the Bay has given a nearly general rainfall varying from light to heavy in Burma and its influence on the weather there has decreased considerably. The principal rainfall amounts were: Moulmein two inches, Bassein, Diamond Island and Thayetmyo one and a half, Toongoo four, Yamethin one. A few light thundershowers occurred in Madras, the Deccan and South India.

Forecast—A large decrease in the rainfall is likely in Burma and few thundershowers in the South of India.

SIMLA, MARCH 13.

The weather is now settled at all stations on the Coast of the Bay. There has been a light local rainfal, in Burma, but over the rest of the country the weather has been dry. A depression is approaching India from Persia and is giving heavy clouds in the North-East of Baluchistan and the extreme north.

Forecast.—A local precipitation is likely in the extreme north.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear in the extreme eastern districts, but elsewhere heavy cloud has appeared. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has risen slightly, but is still in defect in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become heavily clouded in Upper Sind, and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Karachi and Bikaneer, and equal to the average at the other stations. Temperature is normal in Sind, but continues in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Cutch and the extreme northern districts of Gujarat and of west Central India. Humidity is in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in west Central India; minimum temperature is below normal also at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has again fallen and is now in defect everywhere both during the day and at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in Bombay and normal elsewhere. Temperature has risen; the maximum is now in excess in the north Konkan, but the minimum is still in slight defect expect at Bombay.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect at most stations in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Bushire has again received a light fall of rain, and conditions continue unsettled in Persia. Heavy clouds has appeared in Upper India and moderate cloud over the rest of north-west India. In the south of the Peninsula, Bellary records 0 86" during a thunderstorm.

A few showers may occur in Upper India.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,

Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

13th Extra Meeting.

The attendance last Saturday was not so large as on the previous occasion but a fairly big crowd was within the enclosure, for whom nine events were provided on the card. There were many surprises again, and backers once more had a bad time of it. The first race was New Arab Selling Plate in which Prosperity was made a hot favourite but he once more disappointed his supporters and Grand Master who led throughout obtained the judge's verdict. The Arab Pony Nursery Plate was divided into three and in the first division Abdul Malik was a very hot favourite. He justified his selection Evans riding a good race for his first win of the day. In the second division Padsha was selected, but getting shut in he was not even placed.

Kahatau, the winner, showed good races and was closely followed by Yabir. In the third division Guinea Mohur was selected and for the second time money Monk for his supporters while in the Spring Plate Crossbred was most in demand but was beaten by Lancasterite. The Lanowli Plate was won by Well Done quite a surprise even to the stable itself.

In the G. K.'s Race (Jackal Club Plate) Bramble and Bess were in demand, as War Cloud carried 12st. 12lbs. Tragedian however, got the verdict with War Cloud second.

An objection was lodged by the owner of War Cloud that Mr. Gore, the rider of the winner (Tragedian) was not a bona fide member of the Jackal Club. The case was considered and the objection was overruled. The owner of War Cloud was fined Rs. 50.

In the Goregaon Plate in spite of Lookman and Mumbra being fancied, Hurgon was made a hot favourite and running an excellent race, was a good winner. In the Consolation Plate Lord Corlyon was once more a favourite but again he disappointed his admirers. Rounding the bend first, he looked almost a certain winner when Winsome came up with a rush and won by three-quarters of a length.

The following are the details :—

A NEW ARAB SELLING PLATE.—5 furlongs.
Mr. A. K. Dakhayel's Grand Master, 8st 5lbs (car 8st 7lbs)....................................Ames 1
Mr Gouldass's Prosperity 7st 10lbs ....Hoyt 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Cockeye 8st 6lbs ......Southall 3
Mr Heath's Indian Star, 8st ....Barrett 4

Also Ran.—Nassus, 8st 8lbs Vick; Red Hazard, 8st 5lbs Evans, Mudbas, 8st Fahad.

Betting.—Evens Prosperity; 3 to 1 against Indian Star ; 5 to 1 Mudbas; 15 to 1 the winner.

The Race.—Grand Master led out from Mudbas and Nassus. Prosperity was not in the forefront but at the bend it made up and was about to pass the leader, but Grand Master sustained and kept leading winning comfortably by 1 3-4 lengths 1 1-4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd, and a head separated the 3rd and the 4th. Time 1 min 9 4-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 158 for the win and Rs. 38 and Rs. 15 for places.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

THE ARAB PONY NURSERY PLATE.—(DIV) —5 furlongs.
Mr Newton's Abdul Malik 9st 1lb ....Evans 1
Messrs H Brewin and Syed Ahmed's Young Thara 7st 6lbs ....Abdula 2
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Occident 8st 7lbs ...Fahad 3
Mr Gouldass's Karrar 9st 2lbs ....Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Adept 8st 10lbs, Gooloo Merd 8st 3lbs, Native Alexander 8st, Native William Tell 7st 13lbs, Barrett Siberia 7st 12lbs, Mujeed Mohajir 7st 10lbs, Yusuff Little Devil 7st 9lbs. Southall Kaswar 7st 9lbs, Etul Midday 7st 6lbs, Melsom.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Abdul Malik ; 7 to 1 against Karrar, William Tell and Siberia.

The Race.—Abdul Malik led out from Siberia Kaswar and William Tell. At the bend a rush was made by Young Thara, Occident, and Karar, but Abdul Malik was far too ahead to be disturbed and he won easily by 4 lengths. 1 1-2 lengths divided the 2nd and the 3rd and a length separated the 3rd and the 4th. Time—1 min 9 1-5 secs.

The machine paid Rs. 28 8, for the winner and Rs. 16, Rs. 72, and Rs. 23 for the places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

ARAB PONY NURSERY PLATE.—(DIV.) 5 furlongs.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Kahtan, 8st 9lbs Southall 1.
Mr. Ebrahim Hamoodi's Yarib, 8st 1lb Barrett 2.
Mr. Gouldass's Padsha, 9st. 12lbs ....Hoyt 3
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's Fado, 8st ....Fahad 4

Also Ran.—Minocher, 9st 7lbs Melsom ; Golden Measure, 8st 10lbs, Ames ; Kafoor, 8st 6lbs, Evans ; Sawyer, 8st 3lbs, Hazzi ; Injas, 8st 1lb, Mujeed ; Jumbud, 7st 13lbs, Furguson ; Reaper, 7st 12lbs, Spencer ; Uddai, 7st 11lbs, Etul ; Kelituar, 7st 9lbs, Feroz ; Luah. 7st 8lbs. Vick.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Padsha ; 4 to 1 against Kahtan ; 6 to 1 Jumbud ; 8 to 1 Fado and Kafoor.

The Race.—Luah led from Kelitdar Kahtan and Padsha. At the bend Fad came up and Kahtan and Fado were leading on the straight. Yabir made a great rush but was too late by a head. 3-4 of a length between 2nd and 3rd and neck between 3rd and 4th. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

The dividends paid the totalizator were Rs. 70 for the win and Rs. 22-8 Rs. 214 8, and Rs. 22-8 for places.

(Winner trained by A. M. Shamlan.)

THE SPRING PLATE.—About 1/4 miles.
Mr. T. Gordhandass's Lancasterite, 6st 10lbs (car. 7st 11lbs)......................Ferguson 1
Mr Radha Mohan's Crossbred, 8st 13lbs, ...Barret 2
Mr G. K.'s Mafoota, 7st 7lbs......................Kaeson 3
Mr Gouldass's Sacricomar 8st...................Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Lachlan, 7-11, Vick.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Crossbred ; 2 to 1 Lancasterite ; 6 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Lancasterite started off but at seven Lachlan overtook him. At 1-2 Lancasterite again took the lead and at the bend the order was Lancasterite, Crossbred and Mafoota, and this remained till they passed the Judge's box. After an exciting finish Lancasterite won by a neck. One length divided 2 and 3 and same distance 3 and 4. Time—2 mins 14 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs 31-8 for the win and Rs. 16 and Rs 15 8 for places,

(Winner trained by J. C Smith.)

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—About one mile.
Mr. D. Runcherdass's Well Done, 7st......Abdulla 1
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Young Salanic, 8st 13lbs.Ames 2
Mr. Hajee Sulleman's Hamayoon, 7st 3lbs (car. 7st 5lbs)..............Mujeed 3
Mr. Alibin Talib's Swalior, 7st 8lbs......Ferguson 4

Also Ran.—Thaboor, 9st 7lbs, Evans; Meazer, 9st 6lbs, Hoyt; Flat Salt, 8st 11lbs, Kaeson; Mahan, 6st 10lbs, Southall; Zinfandel, 8-3, Barrett; Sun, 8st Hassa; Desert King, 7st 12lbs, Vick; Tunis, 7st 2lbs (car. 7st 5lbs), Abbas; M. V. O., 6st 11lbs, Gooloo ; Thavil, 6st 10lbs (car. 6-12) Melsom,

Betting.—3 to 1 against Thaboor and Zinfandel, 6 to 1 against Young Salanic, Mahan and Hamayoon ; 15 to 1 the winner.

The Race.—Young Salanic, Desert King, Humayoon and Sun started off together at 1-2 mile. Young Salanic took the lead followed by Humayoon. Well Done came from out side and won by neck. 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd, same distance between 5th and 4th. Time 1 min. 53 2-5 secs.

The dividends at the machine were Rs. 297 for the win and Rs. 78-8, Rs. 37 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Farajlin Sanad.)

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE.—About 1 mile.
Mr Heugh Symon's Tragedian 11st 4lbs... Mr. Gore 1
Mr B Thomas's War Cloud, 12st 13lbs.. Mr. C. Thomson 2
Mr E G Pearson Bess 12st 12lbs............Owner 3
Lieut. Col G H Bull's Bramble 12st, 4lbs...Capt. Alderson 4

Also Ran:—Better Luck, 12st; Mr Romuel; Good Luck, 11st 10lbs (car 14st 11lbs), Mr Gross Twilight, 11st, Mr. Crawford.

Betting :—5 to 4 on War Cloud; 4 to 1 against Bramble; 5 to 1 Bess; 10 to 1 Tragedian and Better Luck.

The Race.—Better Luck was badly left out. Bramble started off and was followed by War Clouds Bess and Tragedian. At 5 furlong War Cloud, Bramble and Bess were level. Tragedian then made up and leaving the bend galloped past the post by 3 lengths 3-4, of a length divided 2nd and 3rd. Time 1min 54secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 156 for the win and Rs 26 8 and Rs 16 1 for places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr Newton's Hurgon, 8st 2lbs, car 8st 4lbs...Evans 1
Mr Gouldass's Vedas 9st 6lbs..................Hoyt 2
Mr W S Clarke's Mumbra 8st 2lbs................Kaeson 3
Mr D Runchordass's Merjan 9st 5lbs ....Hazze 4

Also Ran.—Lookman, 10st 3lbs, Southall ; Sanjakdhar, 9st 1lb, Weatherall ; Murmurees, 8st 11lbs, Mujeed ; Narsin, 8st 6lbs, Ames ; Zari, 8st 4lbs, Barrett ; Real Blood, 8st Vick, Farick, 7st 4lbs, Fergnson ; Good Shot, 7st 3lbs, Kahoo ; Hishan, 7st 2lbs, Melsom.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Hurgon; 3 to 1 Lookman: 5 to 1 Mumbra : 8 to 1 Vedas, Real Blood and Narsin.

The Race.—Zari started off from Narsin, Hishan and Vedas. At 1-2 mile Vedas passed Hishan. Hurgon and Real Blood were coming up, the former taking first place at the bend. Vedas and Mumbra were still following close but Hurgon won comfortably by a length and a half. 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd, same distance dividing 3rd and 4th. Time.—1 min 20 3-8 secs.

The dividends on the totalizator were : Rs 39-8 for the win and Rs. 18 8, Rs. 44, and Rs. 21-8 for places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr A J D'Souza's Winsome, 7st 8lbs...Southall 1
Mr Gouldass's Lord Carlyon, 9st 12lbs......Hoyt 2
Mr G K's Mary B 7st 5lbs.........................Drew 3
Mr Paul's Bright Metal, 8st 5lbs...............Kaeson 4

Also Ran.—Lady Lomond, 7st 8lbs, Vick ; Lasata 7st 2lbs, Ferguson.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Lasata ; 6 to 4 Lord Carlyon ; 6 to 1 Winsome ; 7 to 1 Bright Metal.

The Race.—Lord Carlyon started off, Mary B and Winsome following. At 1-2 mile Winsome passed Mary B and in the straight after a stiff struggle passed the a leader by 3-4 of length. One length between 2 and 3 and 1-2 length between 3 and 4.

Time.—1min. 15secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 75 for the win and Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

(Winner trained by J Stevenson.)

ARAB PONY NURSERY PLATE.—(DIV.)—5 furlongs.
Mr. J R Raja's Guinea Mohur, 8st 6lbs.......Hoyt 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Regiment, 7st 7lbs....Southall 2
Mr A S Oomer's Akseer, 9st 6lbs ....Barrett 3
Mr Esmail Gussoo's Lama, 9st 3lbs......Ferguson 4

Also Ran.—Zaeed, 8st 13lbs, Ames ; Rocksand, 8st 10lbs, Vick ; Khandala, 8st 7lbs, Abbas ; Independent 8st 3lbs, Evans ; Bombay, 8st 1lb, Abdula ; Kishra, 8st, Fahad ; Matarlowz, 7st 13lbs, Mujeed ; Jarian, 7st 5lbs Etul.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Guinea Mohur ; 2 to 1 Regiment ; 6 to 1 Akseer.

The Race.—Rocksand and Lama started off from Guinea Mohur, the latter leading at 3 furlongs, won by 3-4 of a length. Same distance between 2 and 3 and a head between 3 and 4.

Time—1 min 8 3-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 27 for the win and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 14, and Rs. 24-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Farajbin Sanad.)

CALCUTTA RACE.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

AMATEUR PONY HANDICAP.—Distance, five furlongs.
Guide 8st 12lbs..................................(Dudley) 1
Murmur 9st 13lbs................................(Evens) 2
Tight Lace 8st 12lbs...........................(Firth) 3

Also Ran : Picaninny 9st 10lbs, Good Girl 9st 5lbs.

The Race.—Won by 21-2 lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 61-2 secs.

Betting.—4 Murmur, 25 Picaninny, 4 Good Girl, 1-2 Guide, 8 Tightloee.

TOWN PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.
Blue Flame 9st 2lbs.............................(Firth) 1
Sequent 9st 10lbs.................................Hoyte) 2
Golden Morn 7st 11lbs........................(Tenoweth)

Also Ran : Palindrome 9st 7lbs, Steinhager 8st 13lbs, Devil's Limit 8st 7lbs.

The Race.—Won by 3-4 length between second and third. Time 1 min. 161-4 secs.

Betting.—5 Sequent, 5 Palindrome, 4-6 Blue Flame, 8 Steinhager, 10 Devils Limit, 3 Golden Morn.

THE SPRING PLATE.—Distance 11-4 miles.
May Fowl 9st 12lbs...............................G Hoyte 1
Jack Sheppard 7st 11lbs.........................Butters 2
Misty Morn 9st 8lbs ....Robinson 3

Also Ran : True Love 9st, Morino 8st 13lbs, Kaitipan 8st 9lbs, Carnival 8st 5lb, Foy 8st 2lbs, Speedometer 8st 2lbs, Little Meg 7st 7lbs, Best China 7st 0lbs.

The Race.—Won by. lengths 1-2 length between second and third. Time 2 min. 103-4 secs.

Betting.—2 May Fowl, 6 Misty Morn, Torne Lone 12 Morino, 2 Kaffirpan, 2 Carnival, 12 Foy, 2 Speedometer, 12 Jack Sheppard, 10 Little Meg, 20 Best China.

AMATEUR HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Lefterin 9st 5lbs...............................Mr Galstaun 1
Devilette 9st 7lbs..................................Mr Evers 2
Plain Minister 9st 3lbs...........................Robinson 3

Also Ran.—Wise Hawk 10st 4lbs, Bird of Freedom 9st 5lbs, Sea Lad 9st 2lbs, Comprimil 8 10, Electric Light 8·0.

The Race.—Won by 2 1-2 lengths, 3-4 length between second and third. Time 1min 32 1-4 sec.

Betting :—10 Wise Hawk, 3 Devilette, 12 Bird of Freedom, 4 Lefterin, 1 1 2 Sea Lad, 1 1 4 Plain Minister, 6 Comprimil, 10 Prince Moorefield, 20 Electric Light.

PONY SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance, 5 furlongs.
Wild Boy...Robinson 1
Guide...Thoburn 2
Kathleen...O'Neill 8

Also Ran.—Belle Cole Glenlivet.

The Race.—Won by 3 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1 min 5 secs.

Betting :—1 2 Wild boye 8 Belle Cole, 3 Kathleen. 20 Glenlevet, 3 Guide

SEVENTH SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 9 furlongs.
Jacohus 8st 3lbs.....................................Thoburn 1
Scotch Girl 9st 13lbs..............................Robinson 2
Dunsicaine 7st ....Uncle 3

Also Ran.—Sir Ulric 7st 11lbs, Lasso 8st 3lbs, B bks 7st 9lbs Ulla 7st 7lqs.

The Race—Won by 3 4 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1min 17 1 2 secs.

Betting.—1 1 2 Scotch Girl, 10 Lasso, 1 Jasehus, 12 Sir Ulric, 20 Bomita, 20 Ulla, 6 Dunsinane.

MADRAS RACE.

The following are the results of the Madras Races held yesterday:—

THE MARCH PLATE.
Rufus.................................... 1
Lilac.................................... 2
Surhid.................................... 3

THE BOBBILI PLATE.
Fortunatus.................................... 1
Mystery.................................... 2
Fairsex.................................... 3

THE GUINDY CUP.
Pingpong.................................... 1
E. A. L.................................... 2
Astarae.................................... 3

THE MARCHANTS PLATE.
Miladi.................................... 1
Caicaul.................................... 2
Red King.................................... 3

THE RACE CLUB PLATE.
Nellie Stuart.................................... 1
Sam Slick.................................... 2
Squatter.................................... 3

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Sixth Day.

LORD CURZON'S CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sapphire	7 51	R.H.H Hopkins & Maj MuterRE.	6 14 47	2 51 56
Eileen IV	Scr	J. F. Watson	6 3 23	2 48 23

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy S—S Karanja Buoy S—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Buoy P—N Karanja Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance—16·90 miles.

Wind W by N. Strength Moderate.
1st prize won by Eileen IV
2nd prize won by Sapphire.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	18 22	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	6 12 6	2 23 44
Erin	19 20	Col. H. Mead	6 10 21	2 21 1
Peewit	28 2	Duncan Fraser	6 21 48	2 23 46
Isca	Scr	Edgar Faulkner	Gave up.	
Lylie	11 36	R G Monteath.	6 6 54	2 25 18

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—Mark Buoy S—Committee Vessel S—North Karanja Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance 11·55 miles.

1st prize won by Erin.
2nd prize won by Trixie.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. H M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie	2 52	B. Thomas	6 22 16	2 34 24
Maud	2 9	Officers R.E	6 20 55	2 33 46
Mavourneen.	4 18	Newman Taylor	6 19 52	2 30 24
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch	6 11 26	5 26 26
Lapwing	8 36	C.N. Moberly	6 21 17	2 27 41
Valkyrie	6 27	R. Walker	6 18 25	2 26 58
Sitara	11 28	H. S. Kent	6 23 43	2 27 15
Marie Louise	12 11	K. MacIver	Gave up.	
Weewin	2 52	Mudge&Hoporaft	6 20 17	2 32 25
Anna	Scr	Officers H M Mint	Did not Start.	

Course—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy P—P&O B Buoy S—Tucker Beacon P—P&O B Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance 8·60 miles.

Wind W by N. Strength Moderate.
1st Prize won by Clutha.
2nd prize won by Valkyrie
3rd prize won by Sitara.
Lapwing saves Entrance Fee.

BOMBAY HUNT.

By kind permission of the Colonel of the regiment hounds met yesterday on the Parade ground at the Barracks in the early hours of the morning. The Railway Company, in spite of their troubles of the previous evening, had sportingly contrived to get the Bombay contingent out a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, and consequently the Master was enabled to make an early start. A representative field was out and through the morning's sport was only of short duration, yet the run that hounds put up was most enjoyable.

Coming on to the line of a jackal near the vegetable gardens, close to the Sahar nullah, hounds got well away after the customer who led out over the well-bunded paddy fields parallel to the nullah. After bearing right, handed for a little as if inclining towards the back water, he turned left and set his mask for Sahar Church treating his followers to a delightful gallop down the magnificent stretch of paddy fields which formed part of last year's Point to-Point Course. Nearing Sahar the fugitive was headed by some of the villagers and was viewed breaking left-handed towards Sahar Hill. Hounds hesitated for a moment at this swerve, but were soon after him again with a chorus of melody. Leaving to the right the field, in which the second horses wait, the field was piloted across the pipe and over the little stretch of melon ground at the head of the Bomanwadi valley. But the jackal did not continue on down, this well known course, but worked round in a half circle to the Andheri Road. The pace was fairly fast at this stage but nearing the road hounds dashed off to the sight through the compound by the pipe. It was a great pity that the jackal had not been able to carry on over the road, as this digression cost him his brush hounds running into him after chasing him a little distance over the Marole cart-track and rolling him over in a small nullah.

The run had lasted the best part of twenty minutes, practically all of it over paddy fields with their pleasant succession of bunds to be negotiated ; in fact the jackal in choosing such a perfect line for his pursuers had made it particularly difficult for himself. Hounds had worked very well but even after this comparatively short spell they shewed signs of having felt the heat considerably. A visit was paid to the mango tope and Marole coverts but nothing further was done. On the homeward journey a halt was made at the barracks where the field was able to enjoy the hospitality of the Colonel and Officers of the sporting regiment who have unfortunately been here for so little of this hunting season.

Hounds will meet on Tuesday at the kennels, an early start being essential owing to the rapidly increasing hot weather.

BOMBAY REGATTA.

A "Scratch" Regatta will be held at Chaupati (Government House Sands) on the 2nd and 4th April at 4-30 p.m. :—

The programme will be :—
Scratch Fours—3/4 mile in Light Clinker built Boats with coxswain.
Sculling—1/2 mile in Whiffs.
Pair Oars—1 2 mile in Tub Boats. Lady or gentleman coxswain.
Double Sculls—1 4 mile in Thames Skiffs. Lady coxswain.
Mixed Double Sculls—300 yds in Thames Skiffs.
Dongola race—In native boats.
Fishermen's Race 1 2 mile.
Entries will be received by the Hony Secretary at the Gymkhana up to Monday, 21st March.

COUNT MADRE'S POLO TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 13.

The "Pioneer," commenting on the polo team going home with Count Jean de Madre says that it is not an Indian team but will comprise the following players :—

Palmers, 10th Hussars ; Captain Barrett, 15th Hussars ; Leslie Cheape, King's Dragoon Guards, and Count Madre himself.

The team will play in Paris and Hurlingham and will later visit America. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar is organising a separate Indian team which, provided sufficient funds are subscribed, will go to Hurlingham and also to America.

FATAL FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

A destructive fire broke out on Friday in a bustee at Entally. A large number of huts were destroyed and a woman was burned to death.

INADEQUATE SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

A young Bengali was charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah with having used indecent language to a young European lady. The accused apologised and the Magistrate fined him Rs. 20.

THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The Maharajah of Durbhanga will preside over the meeting to be held here on the 25th instant to inaugurate the Imperial Indian Society for the protection of animals. Mrs. Besant will speak on the subject.

Floriline :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey ......Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinarus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.......Comdr Hunt ....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhouse.........E Stocken..................R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 12.

Africa	1202	Chappell	M M & Co
Britannia	1969	Halse	Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Blakemoor	2408	Knott	The Bombay & Co
Beira	2612	Toder	W & A Graham & Co
Ben Nevis	2525	Laing	James Mackintosh & Co
City of Vienna	2936	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Clematio	2324	Davies	Andrew Yuel & Co
Ischia	2481	Feleito	F R S N & Co
India	4184	Haddock	P & O S N & Co
Itola	3401	Hanywood	M M & Co
Irish Monarch	2792	Rettine	
Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co
Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co
Maryarita	911	Williams	S N & Co
Naseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Newholm	2194	Claske	W & A Grahm & Co
Nuddea	1960	Logan	M M & Co
Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N & Co
Prasident	2086	Jacabson	A Strandis
Shah Navaz	2522	Mitchell	B & H S N Co
Shah Ameer	1521	Pigot...F-F...N F	B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Silesia	3340	Radonicich	A L S N Co
Sovannah	3071	James	P O & S N & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co
Salfordia	2364	Stewart	
Sirdhana	2874	Austin	M M & Co
Ventmoor	2214	Griffith	W & A Graham & Co
Wardha	2552	Archdeocon	M M & Co
Zoraster	2376	Wickham	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Bassano	2762	Boxohall	Hull	16-3	J Finlay & Co
C&R Arcadia	3513	Barcham	London	9-3	P & O S N & Co
F Barnby	2482	Marsey	Hamburg	12-3	Killick Nixon & Co
Q Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	Hamburg	10-3	T Morrison & Co
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Fakeera	N-F N F		Bo S N & Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	5.3	Bo S N & Co L
Offside O					
Strathesk	2802	Malville	Kobe	19-3	P & O Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	15-3	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2684	Ronchi	Genoa	11-3	R S N & Co
7 Bohemia	2394	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-3	A L S N & Co
9 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	16-3	P & O S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Itola s	Hanywood	Mauritius, Feb. 21
	Irish Monarch s	Rettine	Brisbane, Jan. 22
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar. 10
	Salfordia s	Stewart	Buenos Ayres, Jan. 19
	Naseri s	Meire	Buschra, Feb. 28
	Sirdhana s	Austin	Calcutta, Feb. 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Egypt s	Summers	London
	Uganda s	Kilpatric	Calcutta
	Nowshera s	Rose	Calcutta
	Orissa s	Kedelie	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer India for London.
" City of Vienna for Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—103 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 5 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—16 cwts dry ginger, S Bhimji ; 200 bales hemp. H Govinji ; 312 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—10 cwts pestaseed, D Passoo and Co.

FOR HULL.

Beira s—2,000 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bassano s—13 cwts brassware, James Finlay and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Earl of Douglass s—200 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,925 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 55 bales cotton fly, S M Kirtikar and Co ; 100 bales hemp and 600 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Barnby s—20 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 8,850 cwts myrabollams, T Canji ; 110 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co ; 500 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

Pearlmoor s—110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barnby s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—45 cwts gum Assafotida, R Jeewandass and Co ; 998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 2,002 cwts linseed and 50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,700 cwts linseed and 3,073 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—296 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 25 cwts olibanum. P Jaithabhoy.

Silesia s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Bassano s—190 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MALMOE.

Bassano s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—29 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 9 chests opium, S J David and Co.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 126 cwts angoor and 105 cwts kishmish, T Canji ; 510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—252 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 21 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 23 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Strathesh s—390 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co : 1 bale cotton, Glazbrook and Co ; 166 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

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Strathesh s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

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HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Dismissal.

207-07 Mulla and M N J Guzder and others vs Sir Jacob E Sassoon Craigie B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

444-05 Payne and Co Haji Ismail Haji Hassam vs The Secretary of State for India in council E F Nicholson.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

657-08 In person Jamnabai widow vs Dhondubai widow S A Tyabji Part hearh.

584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Pira Bara Miya Mulla and M.

538-08 Mirza M and M Lalji Surunsey vs Naran G Mistry Malvi H M and R,

860-08 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Sayed Abdul H H Azari N B Vakil.

735-07 T A Ghandy Iswardas Mody a farm vs Valabhdas Varjlal a firm Hiralal and Co.

213-08 Smitham B and Co Somatra widow vs Ramji N Nakeria Jamshedji R and D.

690-07 In person Sakalchand Amerchand a firm vs Balabhoy Nagindas and others.

1058-09 Khanderao L and M, Keshavrao Moreshwar and another vs Meghji Umersay and others, Madhowji K and C.

1110-09 The A Ghandy, Abdul Razoe Haji Mahomed vs Huri Tatiaji, Unwalla and Co.

1062-09 Crawford B and Co, The New Mofussil Co Ltd vs S B Katrack and others Mulji & K.

1060-09 Thakurdas and Co, S B, Bharucha vs Shri dham and Co, a firm, Malvi H M and R.

761-09 Mulla and M. F M Madon vs Gokuldas

1080-09 Mirza M and M R B Choksey B B Choksey and another Jehangir G and B.

1119-09 Raghavayya B and N Mangalore Ramara vs Kikabhai Premchand and other Edgelow G W and Co

1123-09 Captain and V Ayashabai vs Ameeji Mitha Ghanchi Thakurdas and Co.

1125-09 Jehangir M and S for Pauper Fatmabai widow vs Lalbibi widow.

1129-09 Jehangir G and B Jacob Haji Essa vs Mahipatrao K Acharya and others Subnis and G

829 2I138-09 Little and Co A K Readymoney another vs Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mullik Toojar Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Summary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal in Chambers.

137-13 Bhaishanker K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Hyderali Cassumj Sons and Co.

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1093-09 Mirza M and M William Alfred Stephens vs Kate Stephens and another Payne and Co.

890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Ranas hri Bhawan singji Madhowsingji vs Charles Harding.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S.

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla & M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and another vs Shri Buldeo Mills Lt Co and another.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co

37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrabim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rock Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji R K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.

210-08 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.

996-08 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagar das Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.

371-09 Payne and Co, Manilal Nagindas vs Sarupchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji R and D and Daphtary F and D.

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BY THE WAY.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

Even a Progressive and a Moderate might agree that there was bound to be some abuse when the London County Council undertook to feed starving school children. It is inconceivable that a certain number of parents well able to provide meals at home should not rely on the children getting meals at school. Yet several Progressive members of the Education Committee objected strongly to a suggestion of the Finance Committee that sufficient efforts are not made to recover the cost of meals from parents able to pay. They consider this very innocent and sensible remark a libel on the poor, as one of their newspapers puts it. Could anything be more absurd? It is no more a libel on the poor than the allegation of hospital abuse by well-dressed people is a libel on the middle class. In every section of society there are people who will prey on the community if they get a chance. Neither well-to-do nor poor are exempt from the parasite. What the Progressives would be well content to forget is the enormous increase of free meals under Moderate rule. The Progressives availed themselves of the enabling Act by feeding 14,369, where as the Moderates began with 37,112, and now provide over 300,000 meals. It is preposterous that a proposal to scrutinise the candidates for this charity more closely should be condemned as libel and slander. We believe the vast majority of the children who are fed come from wretchedly poor homes, and we hear with pleasure Mr. Scott Lidgett's tribute to the independence of the working man. He had been touched, he said, by the eager desire of parents to withdraw their children from the school meals at once when they themselves had found work. The greater is the necessity of encouraging the properly proud by seeing that the few parasites are not allowed their way unchecked.

MEN AND BROTHERS.

Closer relations are being established with the negroes. Professor Keith, in the second of his Hunterian lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons discussed the evidence of the existence of a negro race in Europe in ancient times. He decided that Dr. Verneau, the celebrated French anthropologist, was right beyond doubt, and that some short time since the southern part of Europe at least was occupied by a negro race. To be more precise, this between 50,000 and 80,000 years ago—a mere yesterday, judged by scientific standards. But how has the surprising conclusion been drawn? The manner is as interesting as the fact itself. The skeletons of two human beings were found 38th below the floor of a cave at Mentone. The age in which the owners lived could be determined by the remains of a semi-tropical fauna found with the skeletons. Dr. Verneau found that they were negro, and Professor Keith agreed when he came to compare the skulls with those of the negro race from the Fiji Islands. The evidence goes further. It establishes the fact that primitive man was of a dark colour, and that the evolution of the lighter skinned European race was, geologically speaking, a relatively recent event. The black, then, does come off. The attrition of ages wears it away. So even an American need not be ashamed to shake hands with negroes. They are more his brothers than he is disposed to allow. Our forefathers were black, and some day the negro may be white.

THE UPWARD GLANCE.

The science of aviation is no longer in the air. It has come most emphatically and deliberately to earth. The "Transaerien Company of London and Paris" is not yet everybody's month a London paper remarks but it may be very soon, if the scheme for establishing passenger services between London and Paris continues, as it has begun, to materialise. Preparations are more or less complete on the French side, which is not surprising in view of the remarkable activity France displays in this new science. State and individual enterprise are there engaged in constructing airship after airship. Still though France is first, England is not too far behind. Sir George White and his brother are believers in aeroplanes as a commercial investment, but in the carrying rather than the passenger business, and they have the courage of their opinions and his brother are believers in aeroplanes at a commercial investment, but in the corrying rather than the passenger business, and they have the courage of their opinions. A regular service is to be established shortly, with Bristol as headquarters. The rustic will no doubt welcome fresh fish almost as eagerly as the mariner will stretch out his hanes to the new laid egg, but whether their humble pence will satisfy the promoters of the scheme is doubtful. Grand pianos and billiard-tables will probably prove more remunerative and will be the usual cargo. They will, too be easier to dodge than a case of cutlery.

CHATEAUBRIAND'S BIOGRAPHER.

Abbe Pailnes, who has just died, was at once a popular parish priest at Bordeaux and the greatest authority of the day on everything concerning Chateaubriand. He had suppressed his first book —a Life of Madame de Chateaubriand—because he felt. on reflection, that some of its contents would come with more propriety from the pen of a layman ; but he continued to pursue the subject for another twenty years. "Chateaubriand, sa Femme, et ses Amis" is his best-known contribution to the literature of the subject, and is stuffed full of "documents inedits." At the time of his death he was engaged in editing Chateaubriand's letters to the Duchesse de Duras.

A RECORD FEE

In the course of some recent legal proceedings in New York it came out that Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, a leading "corporation lawyer," had received a fee of 775.000dols. (£155,000) for his services in relation to the merging of the Boston Consolidated Copper Company with the Utah Copper Company. These services, it was reported, did not extend over more than four years, and they did not demand Mr. Untermeyer's exclusive attention even during that time. Other "corporation lawyers" refuse to comment on this incident, on the ground that any remarks on the subject would be contrary to professional etiquette.

A YEAR'S VISITORS TO KEW.

We see from the "Kew Bulletin" that there were 3,360,221 visitors to the Royal Botanic Gardens during the year 1909. These figures show an increase of 397,507 over those for the year 1907, which up to the present were the largest number on record. During the last ten years (1899-1908), 17,861,093 persons have visited the gardens, giving an average of 1,786,109. The total number of visitor, on Sundays during 1909 was 1,384,369, and on week-days 1,975,852. The greatest attendance on any one day was 103,895, on Whit-Monday, May 31. This smallest number on any one day was 191, on November 29.

THE LARGEST PRIVATE OWNER OF WOODLANDS.

The Countess Dowager of Seafield has appointed Mr. Gilbert Brown, at present head-forester to Lord Lovat at Beaufort, to the management of her ladyship's extensive woodlands in Strathspey, an appointment which is considered the most important of its kind in Scotland. Lady Seafield is believed to be the largest private owner of woodlands in the United Kingdom, her possessions of this class of property's extending to 60,000 acres. Her ladyship's husband, the seventh Earl, planted in his own lifetime, chiefly in Strathspey, the remarkably large number of sixty million trees, and the vast pine forests in the valley of the spey are now an instructive and valuable feature of the Strathspey estate, the ancient home of the Grants.

ISLE OF WIGHT LANDSLIDES.

The landslide at Buccombe Chine may remind us that it is precisely to landslides of this character that the scenery of the Isle of Wight owes its most salient features. The sea-walks on each side of Ventnor lie over huge masses of debris, which have broken away in past year from the clins which still tower above them. The guide-books recall specie landslips in 1799 and 1818, but the evidence of geology goes to show that they have been occurring at intervals for countless centuries. Of late years a part of the town of Ventnor has been imperilled by them, and houses have been pulled down and rebuilt at a safer distance from the sea.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

FABRE ON THE GLOW-WORM.

M. J. H. Fabre, the famous French entomologist, known to English readers through the translation of his fascinating work on "Insect Life," has recently been studying the glow-worm. His interesting results, under the title of "Le Ver Luisant," have been published in a French scientific periodical. M. Fabre finds that both male and female are luminous, although in the former the light is much feebler. Even the eggs and larvæ are faintly luminous. The light is produced on the last three segments of the abdomen.

NOT A WORM.

It may, perhaps, be worth while pointing out the glow-worm is not a worm, but an insect belonging to the great order of beetles, the coleopera. The mistaken name no doubt arises from the fact that the female is grub-like in form, without either wings or elytra, and so singularly unlike a typical bettle. The male, however, possesses both, and flies swiftly. Luminosity among insects, indeed, is chiefly found in the beetle order. The Mexican fire-flies (pyrophorus), for example, are bettles. Some of them give sufficient light to read by. Waterton sometimes used them in this way to write up his diary when wandering in the south American forests.

FEEDS ON SNAILS AND SLUGS.

In adult life the glow-worm is a vegetarian, feeding on tender leaves of plants, but while a grub it is carnivorous, feeding on snails and slunge. M. Fabre has some interesting notes on its exact manner of feeding. According to his observations it first of all anæsthetises its victim with a few rapid bites. Something injected during this process renders the snail motionless for two days. If for any reason the glow-worm does not proceed further the snail will recover at the end of the time. In the ordinary course, however, it will further inject into the snail a digestive fluid, which turns the solid flesh into a sort of broth. This snail broth is the usual diet of the glow-worm larve. M. Fabre has seen three or four of them enjoying a meal off a large slug so treated.

CAUSE OF THE LIGHT.

The light of the glow-worm and fire-flies has been called phosphorescene, and attributed to phosphorus. One investigator, Jousset de Bellesme, has stated his conviction that it is phosphoretted hydrogen gas stored up in the cellular tissues, and in communication with the nervous and respiratory systems. M. Fabre, however, finds that phosphorus does not enter into the composition of the luminous substance of the glow-worm. Under the microscope it is seen to be a sort of white plaster covering the epidermis, and full of branching tubes. These, according to M. Fabre, supply the plaster with oxygen, and so render it luminous. Thus the light is caused by the oxidation of something the nature of which the great naturalist has not yet been able to determine.

GLOW-WORM LIGHTS UP AT WILL.

According to M. Fabre's observation, the light is caused by the supply of oxygen which is under the control of the animal's breathing apparatus. Thus the glow-worm can start, increase or extinguish the light at will. It has often, indeed, observed to diminish, or extinguish, its light when approached. Gilbert White has an interesting note on this point. Observing two which had been brought into the garden, he found that they put out their lamps between eleven and twelve, and shone no more for the rest of the night. It would appear, then, that whatever the nature of the luminous substance, this is only active when suppled with oxygen by the animal.

MOST ECONOMICAL LIGHT.

However produced, it is said that the light of fire-fly and glow-worm is the most economical known. Economical, that is, in the sense that the greater part of the energy expended in producing it really appears as light. In the very best artificial system of lighting yet invented only a small percentage of the energy expended on its production is turned into light, the rest appearing as heat and other invisible vibrations. Hence a further study of the glow-worm's lamp may have important bearings on the light of the future.

LIZARD EATING SNAILS.

A writer in the "Selborne Magazine" has an interesting note on a curious habit of a Sicilian lizard. "A green lizard ran up a cactus, caught a white and brown snail, then settled itself on a great fleshy leaf and, holding the shell in its tiny paws, like a squirrel with a nut, licked out the contents with its tongue." The number of empty snail shells lying about seemed to indicate that the lizard frequently indulged in a snail diet.

DIATOM COLLECTING MANGANESE.

In a German botanical publication J. Peklo describes a marine species of diatom which has the curious property of coating itself with a deposit of manganese. The diatoms formed a brownish-black deposit on the shore of one of the Dalmasion Islands The deposit is supposed to be derived from manganese carbonate taken up by the plants.

SEA ANEMONE WITHOUT TENTACLES.

The tentacles of a sea anemone are perhaps its most characteristic external feature, and furnish a reason for its floral designation. In the "Records of the Indian Museum," however, Mr. Annandale describes a new species without tentacles. It was found on the Orisso beach.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.

Modern electric time service on which Mr. F. Hope-Jones discoursed before the Institution of Electrical Engineers proved a most interesting topic in his competent hands, and attracted a keenly critical audience. Mr. Hope-Jones is no doubt correct in stating that the comparatively small advance made by electricity in this direction has been due to the fact that for a long time two classes of men were engaged in the matter: the horologists who knew nothing about electricity, and the electricians, who were indifferent machanicians, having but an outside knowledge of the niceties of horology. Hence many mistakes were made, and Paris was driven to seek a solution to the syncronisation of its time-keepers by the aid of pneumatics. It is possible, as the lecturer said, that if this matter of electric time service is taken up seriously it may provide a by no means insignificant opening for makers of electrical appliances and for young electician.

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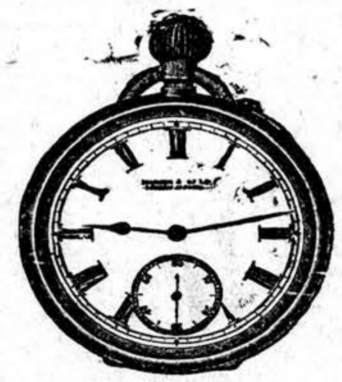

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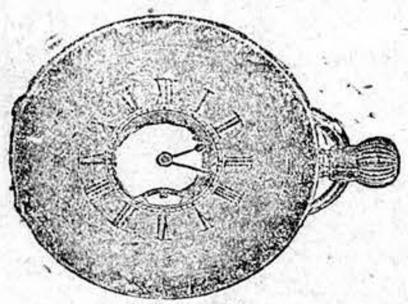

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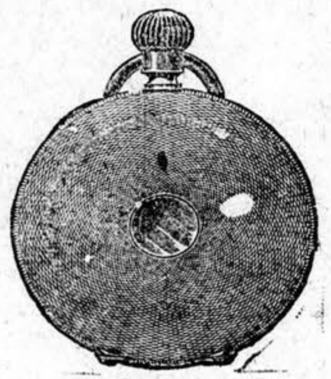

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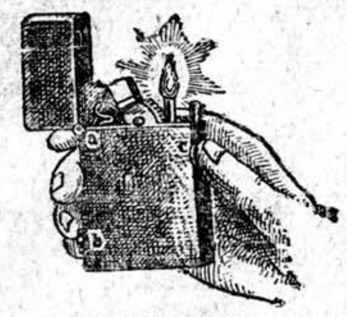

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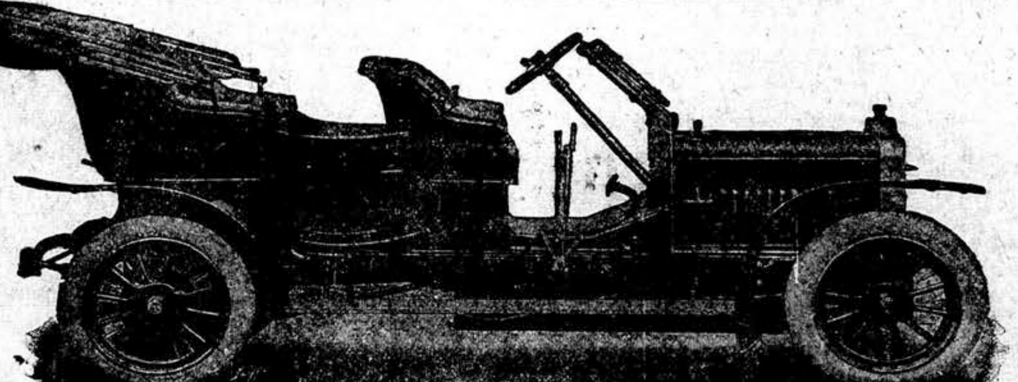

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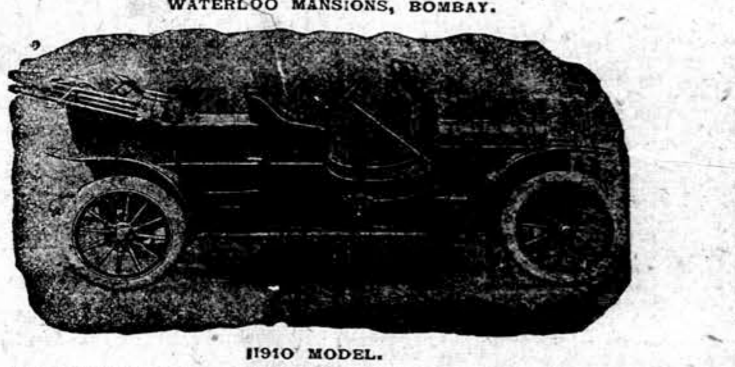

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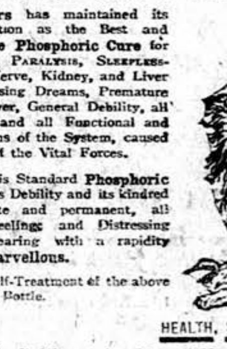

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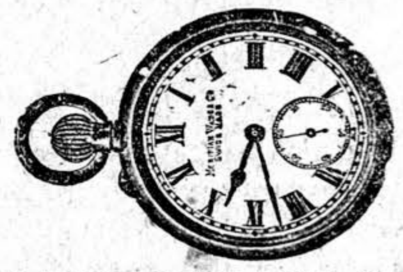

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